

The GRAPHIC



Twenty-First Year---February 7, 1914

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

DIFFIDENCE

By GORDON BOTTOMLEY

I longed to bring you flowers in Maytime
But all the rose-buds were unblown;
I throbbed to see you through the daytime,
But not till night-fall dared I near you
Lest you should learn that one could fear you,
Gift I had none---
For you a rose, a rose alone.

But June has wrought its old fulfilling,
My heart is all a burning rose;
And yet the nightfall vague and stilling
Brings me to you as hushed and often
My wonder's whirling glow to soften,
For no one knows
What hides in its dim blue repose.

H. FULLERTON • MOORE •



Knowledge
Efficiency
Organization
Integrity



HOME OF ROBERT MARSH & CO.
*EVERYTHING IN
REAL ESTATE AND
INSURANCE.*

WITH departments encompassing every phase of Real Estate in Southern California; with a broad knowledge of values made accurate by years of experience and analytical study; with each department headed by an expert in his line, the house of Robert Marsh & Co. stands today as one of the great centers of business activity and an authority in its field.

Intelligent, comprehensive service conscientiously rendered to all clients has established the high degree of integrity maintained by this firm for many years.

Our Subdivision Department is especially active in the development of high-class tracts where lots and homes may be bought on most favorable terms. Ask to be taken as our guest to West Adams Park, where lots are selling at \$850 to \$1150; homes at \$3450 to \$3850. West Adams "through" cars run direct to tract.

Small and large ranches for both sale and exchange are offered by our Land and Exchange Department in wide variety.

The Bungalow department is especially efficient. Homes of all prices and in all sections of the city, and purchasable on your own terms, are listed here—many exclusively.

Only the strongest of American and European companies are represented by our Insurance Department. We are agents for all forms of insurance—fire, accident, liability and life.

By reason of our extensive connection with large capital, our Loan Department is qualified to serve you with promptness and satisfaction.

In close touch with the downtown business trend, the Leasing Department is in a position to ably serve those in search of stores, lofts, etc. Complete listings of hotels and apartments at your service.

When you think of Real Estate or Insurance, let it be

Robert Marsh & Co.
200 MARSH-STRONG BLD'G
9th SPRING and MAIN ST'S.
MAIN 5045 - 10175

THE GRAPHIC

VOL. XL--No. 11

LOS ANGELES, FEBRUARY 7, 1914

PRICE TEN CENTS

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE—The Graphic is published every Saturday at Los Angeles, Cal. The subscription price is \$2.50 a year; six months, \$1.40; three months, 75 cents, payable in advance; single copies, 10 cents. Sample copies free on application. News dealers and agents in the interior supplied direct from The Graphic office. Subscribers wishing their address changed should give their old as well as their new location. Checks, drafts, postal orders, etc., should be made payable to The Graphic. Address: Publication Office, 403-4 San Fernando Building. Telephone: Home A 4482. Entered at the Los Angeles postoffice as second-class matter.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



MR. KETTNER REFUTES A RUMOR

FROM Representative Kettner of the Eleventh (California) district we are in receipt of a most courteous letter, dated Washington, January 29, in which he quotes from The Graphic's recent extended editorial comment on the alleged plan to withdraw the counties of San Diego, Imperial, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Inyo from the Southern California judicial district with the idea of combining them into a third federal district. Adds Mr. Kettner, "I should be very glad if you will advise me upon what you base your 'excellent reasons,' for your editorial is the first I had heard of such a move."

Our authority was a San Diego constituent of Mr. Kettner who has been intent on gathering all the statistics possible in relation to the federal court business in Los Angeles with a view to massing them as an argument in favor of the proposed new district, so we were given to understand. That it is not a new idea is evidenced by the statement of Editor Harbison the other day who, commenting on the editorial in this paper, remarked that he had himself suggested the new district to Mr. Kettner, as, doubtless, the able San Diegan will recall. Far from blocking the house bill, Mr. Kettner refers us to the Hon. J. C. Floyd, chairman of the subcommittee of the committee on the judiciary, "who will advise you that I have kept at them continually to have the bill reported promptly." One statement in the editorial Mr. Kettner finds he can indorse, which is that he is a great admirer of Judge Bledsoe, whom he is pleased to consider as "one of the biggest men in California." Mr. Kettner concludes:

You will appreciate that this matter of an additional judgeship in the southern district of California is too important a matter to be used "politically," and I am sure you will be glad to correct a wrong impression as prominently as the editor has in the first instance featured it. Assuring you again that I am deeply interested in this additional judgeship because of the urgent need in the Southern California district and that I am doing and shall continue to do everything I can to have the bill brought out at an early date.

With pleasure we print the disclaimer, observing that if we are mistaken in our premise the information so misleading emanates from Mr. Kettner's own district. It is a curious circumstance that San Diego, San Bernardino, and Riverside papers in commenting on the alleged plan for a new district do not attempt to argue rationally on the question, but confine themselves to the irrational query of "Well, why *should* Los Angeles have the additional judgeship? Or why *shouldn't* the new district be carved so that the judge may hold court at San Diego or San Bernardino? They fail to see, as Mr. Kettner,

apparently, does, that the congestion now existing would not relieve the situation, since the percentage of cases filed in the federal court is comparatively small from the interior territory. The bulk of the litigation originates in Los Angeles and coast environs and if Judge Wellborn is to get relief he must have a colleague. That is our argument. If we have done Mr. Kettner an injustice his over-zealous constituents are to blame; they, not we, are responsible for the gumshoe plan for a new federal judicial district.

PHELAN ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY

DECLARING that he is a candidate for United States senator from California and that his name will go before the voters at the primary election August 25, Hon. James D. Phelan of San Francisco shies his hat into the ring and respectfully asks the men and women of the state to support his candidacy at the first popular election under the new law. His conclusion to enter the lists, he explains, was reached after consultation with party friends, well-wishers and non-partisan advisers throughout the state. His particular appeal to Democrats is made in this wise:

Woodrow Wilson has asked his countrymen for support. In his inaugural address he said: "I call all honest, all patriotic, forward-looking men to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them if they will counsel and sustain me." I believe that the interest and duty of the people of this state is to rally to the side of the President and help his great purpose to make this government free and the business of the country free, to the end that happiness and prosperity may be, so far as possible, the portion of all.

Mr. Phelan modestly states that he believes he can render service to California in Washington and cites in substantiation the fact that, semi-officially, he has frequently visited the national capital, at times commissioned by governors of the state and again by mayors of San Francisco to attend to matters of public import so that he feels he is not unfamiliar with public business in Washington and the needs of our people at home. He reminds his prospective constituents that California is conspicuous in the world's affairs, especially since the construction of the Panama canal. Questions affecting human rights, Oriental immigration, foreign and interstate commerce, public lands, water conservation and control, internal improvements and many others press for solution. "A vast commonwealth is in the making," he observes, "and much depends upon the zeal and devotion of California's representatives."

Without denying Mr. Phelan's zeal we might point out that his services at Washington have been largely in the interests of San Francisco where the point of view regarding Asiatic exclusion and a municipal water supply is not of state-wide reflection. However, that Mr. Phelan was successful in gaining for those he represented that which they had at heart speaks well for his assiduity even though one may not fully sympathize with his mission. A native of San Francisco, it is natural that the former mayor should be devoted to what he considers its best interests and with that trait no one may quarrel. He has ever been active in the civic life of the northern metropolis and has been a factor in shaping the affairs of the state. As custodian of the Relief and Red Cross funds, following the San Francisco disaster, he gave faithful account of his stewardship and by his counsel and example inspired his fellow-citizens with renewed courage. The largest office building in San Francisco rose after the fire as a mute tribute to his faith in the permanence of the city.

We believe that Democrats generally in the state concede to Mr. Phelan the inside pole in the race

for the senatorship. There will be none in the south to contest his aspirations, as the successorship to the Perkins' vacancy, it is felt, belongs in the north. His candidacy suggests that an equally able Democrat having habitat this side of the Tehachapi will be the logical sequence to give strength to the party ticket, although, of course, Mr. Phelan will go before the people on his merits. As between Phelan and Heney or Rowell the former has excellent prospects of success and the ambitions of Shortridge or Meserve will be equally in doubt with the San Francisco candidate in opposition. We should say that Mr. Phelan has a fair chance of landing the prize.

TRIO OF BRILLIANT MINDS

DEMOCRATS who sat at the banquet board Wednesday evening at Hotel Raymond had good cause for elation in listening to the modestly told stories of the shaping of currency legislation in which the secretary of the treasury, Hon. William G. McAdoo, and the secretary of agriculture, Hon. David S. Houston, took so important a part. There is no trace of braggadocio about either gentlemen. Mr. McAdoo in no particular suggests the politician. His alert mind has been brought to bear on a national problem which he has helped to solve with an eye single to the welfare of the nation. In his gigantic task he has been aided by the advice and suggestions of the foremost financial geniuses of the country who have paid tribute to his courage and convictions, at the same time expressing admiration of those qualities that cause him to abate his contentions when persuaded that a better plan than his own has been demonstrated.

This trait in the secretary of the treasury was highly complimented by the brilliant toastmaster, Hon. George M. Reynolds, the well-known Chicago banker, who, perhaps, more than any other one man had occasion to combat Mr. McAdoo's views in the earlier stages of the currency bill hearings. Rarely, at the banquet board, is it the privilege of those assembled to hear so much wit and humor, blended with sterling sense, as marked the utterances of the speakers on this occasion. Mr. Reynolds has an interesting personality; his rather quizzical outlook is enhanced by a merry blue eye that suggests a fund of ready humor while the dimple in his chin and clean shaven face cause one to feel that if a loan is to be denied better to be turned down pleasantly, if firmly, than to be humiliated by a curmudgeon. Again, the thought obtrudes that Mr. Wilson might search the country over and fail to find more desirable material for individual membership on the federal reserve board than is contained in the scintillant mind of the president of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Houston is a rare type. It is easy to see why the President was attracted by the qualities that are reflected in the lineaments of the former chancellor of Washington University at St. Louis. Of a deliberative mind, one can imagine Mr. Houston examining a question under a microscope before venturing to frame an answer. A thorough student of political science he has given to economics and banking profound attention and the results of his deductions have been at the disposal of his colleague, Mr. McAdoo, and the committees on banking and finance in both houses of congress. Having a nice sense of humor, allied with a fine mind, it is understandable how comforting to his overwrought associates were the presence and advice of the able secretary of agriculture in times of stress. An easy speaker, he impresses his audience by the simplicity of his statements rather than by oratorical brilliance. One feels that behind his quiet postulate is a wealth of solid

argument ready to be revealed if the occasion warrants. He is a cultured American first, and a Democrat incidentally.

To revert to Mr. McAdoo who was, naturally, the central figure at the banquet: Here is a Doer not a Dreamer; a natural optimist who having determined the possibility and feasibility of a project or measure gives to it all the force of an acute mind that is intensely practical. As an example, imagine a lawyer conceiving the plan of tunneling the Hudson River and having the tenacity of purpose to carry it into execution. Doubtless, it was this dominant characteristic that induced Mr. Wilson to invite so resourceful and prehensile a mind to accept the treasury portfolio. He was aware of the powerful forces that would be in opposition to his policies and he needed a man of adamant courage to combat them. McAdoo has nerves of steel, yet so well tempered that they are as flexible as the finest Damascus blade. Moreover, he can be yielding at times, not because he is sorely pressed, but because he realizes the other may not prove better. His is a firm, but not a stubborn nature. It is a pleasure to come into contact with such characters as herein outlined. Both Democrats and Republicans have cause to be proud of the representative men of their political faiths who graced the speakers' table.

LIFTING OF EMBARGO SIMPLE JUSTICE

REMOVAL of all restrictions against the exportation of munitions of war into Mexico, from the United States, by executive order, places the Constitutionalists on an equality with the de facto government and is regarded by the Carranzistas as equivalent to the ultimate triumph of their cause and the certain downfall of Huerta. President Wilson makes it clear in his statement accompanying the lifting of the embargo that the original order forbidding the exportation of arms into Mexico was a departure from the accepted practices of neutrality—"a deliberate departure from those practices under a well-considered joint resolution of congress"—determined upon in circumstances which have now ceased to exist. Mr. Wilson points out that it was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico. He says:

Since that order was issued the circumstances of the case have undergone a radical change. There is now no constitutional government in Mexico, and the existence of this order hinders and delays the very thing the government of the United States is now insisting upon; namely, that Mexico shall be left free to settle her own affairs and as soon as possible put them upon a constitutional footing by her own force and counsel. The order is therefore rescinded.

There can be no adverse criticism of what is a matter of simple justice. The so-called rebels are fighting for a constitutional form of government which Huerta has usurped. It is he who is in rebellion; he overthrew the constitutional president and assumed a dictatorship. By removing the inhibition on the exportation of arms and ammunition the United States practically says it will show no favoritism. An American merchant now has the same privilege to sell arms to whomsoever he pleases that the subjects of other nations have; no more, no less. Believing that the forces within must settle their own destiny it is only fair that an equality of treatment from without is accorded and this is guaranteed by the new executive order.

As a matter of fact the smuggling of quantities of arms and ammunition has been in progress across the border for many months. From several different quarters we have had positive evidence of the shipment of guns and loaded shells into Mexican territory in the last twelvemonth, intended for the use of rebel forces. This has been going on under the noses of our troops, so to say, but, of course, without their knowledge. It is a difficult matter to patrol a border line extending from San Diego to Brownsville, across four immense states. No matter how vigilant the guard it were a physical impossibility to maintain an espionage that would absolutely interdict smuggling. Realizing this, and in the belief that it is an unfair discrimination, the inhibition has been withdrawn.

It is again rumored that Huerta will take to the

field at the head of the federal army, to engage the forces of Villa, but such a course is not likely. With the Zapatistas hovering about Mexico City, to the south, ready to invade the capital at the first sign of weakening, it is doubtful if any great body of troops will be sent northward to contest the advance of Villa and his associate generals; least of all, that Huerta will trust himself so far from the Vera Cruz railroad and a safe retreat from his impending nemesis. With unlimited arms and ammunition for his men Villa's capture of Torreon is fairly certain and that citadel fallen the march to the capital and its capture will follow. Lifting of the embargo on arms has simplified a difficult situation. Internecine warfare is now on an even keel and if the cause of the Constitutionalists is based on justice to the masses, as we believe it to be, it will surely triumph.

GILBERT PARKER REFUTES A ROMANCE

WRITING from Biarritz under date of January 6, Sir Gilbert Parker protests to the Chicago Inter Ocean that a recent article in that paper referring to his literary work did him an injustice. The popular author was accused of migrating to England after he had achieved fame and becoming a factor in British politics, which, was effected at the loss of his American public. Before that date, the offending article went on to say, he was a writer for whose latest work American readers looked with anticipation. It concluded: "We merely point out to other writers what is the price when a romancer insists on taking his feet off the earth, and from among the people he seemed to know so well that his work about them was hailed as the work of a new talent which might be a genius."

Grimly observes the subject of discussion: "These statements are called facts; they are misstatements." Then he shows that he left Canada when little more than a boy, in 1885—he was born in 1862—and in the intervening twenty-nine years he has been in Canada, altogether, just seventeen weeks. He says his first book of fiction was published in 1902, but that must be a slip of the pen, since "Pierre and His People," which first brought him fame, appeared in 1892. Every line of it was written in England, he declares, which clearly indicates that he is mistaken as to the date. Besides, he explains it was written seven years after he left Canada. All of his twenty books, save one, were written in England. The exception is "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," which though conceived and planned in England was written in five weeks, and not in Canada, but in the United States, where he was visiting prior to his marriage to an American woman.

"Seats of the Mighty" and "The Right of Way," both great successes in this country, were written in the north of England and in London and Hampshire. The later story was published two years after he entered politics. "The Weavers," another pronounced success, was written eight years after the author entered politics. Expostulates Sir Gilbert:

Your writer has sought to make the public believe that I had gone to England to enter politics. From 1885 to 1889 I lived in Australia and the South Seas. From 1889 until this date my residence has been continuously in England—that is, for twenty-five years—and from my first book to my last, with one exception, all were written thousands of miles away from Canada. Finally, let me say that your critic has no right to treat me as though I were an expatriated American! My father did not go to Canada from England until he was nearly as old as I am now, and my English birthright is no adoption. I am where I have every right to be as the son of my father. I am not expatriated, and I trust that your critic, who talks of facts and presents only misstatements, will have the honor and grace to retract publicly wholly misleading statements, even to that in which he says that my popularity has declined with the American public.

It is only fair to state that what the Inter Ocean voiced was a widespread, popular belief. Parker is certainly regarded as a Canadian and that he lived there until he was twenty-three and has made his chief successes in the presentation of Canadian character are accountable for the misconception. The Dominion of Canada is proud to include him as a Canadian poet and novelist and the "most conspicuous Canadian man of letters," his semi-disclaimer notwithstanding.

We suspect that Sir Gilbert's ire was mainly aroused by the statement that he was losing his popularity in this country, which his critic erroneously attributed to the loss of his native Canadian atmosphere, producing a mental and spiritual hiatus. This, of course, proves to be a gratuitous deduction. Evidently, the "price" which the Inter Ocean writer thought Sir Gilbert paid when he went into politics is a charge posted only in the brain folio of the critic.

TWO KINDS OF PATRIOTS

POSSIBLY, Representative Knowland of the Sixth (Alameda) district believes he is advancing his stock as a candidate for the United States senate to succeed George C. Perkins, when he denounces the attitude of President Wilson toward the dishonorable free toll exemption clause as "an abject surrender to England." He may popularize himself with the unthinking by so doing, but to aspire to the treaty-making body of congress when he is advocating the violation of a national obligation is hardly consistent and certainly does not favorably impress those who have the honor of their country at heart.

Knowland's bitter criticism of Mr. Wilson is the irrational, old-time partisan jaundice that this day and age will refuse to tolerate. When he characterizes the desire of the President to keep the plighted word of America inviolate as an "abject surrender" to the joint treaty-maker he is betraying a rank partisanship that causes intelligent people to hold him in contempt. We are not of Mr. Wilson's political faith, but we find in his sturdy Americanism much to admire. He has kept the pledges made to the people who elected him to office and has proved in numerous ways his high-mindedness. He is averse to all trickery in politics and cannot believe that a wilful attempt to ride roughshod over the treaty with Great Britain is creditable to the nation. In that view the President has countless sympathizers in the Republican party, Mr. Knowland to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Congress is facing a duty that it must not shirk if the United States is to enjoy any standing with the world-powers that believe in living up to a treaty obligation. The Knowlands may shriek and prate till they are black in the face of our "rights," but the "rights" they preach are "wrongs" and if enforced will have a sorry sequel for the country that must have moral support from abroad if the Monroe Doctrine is to be respected on this continent. Wholly aside from the fact that the toll exemption clause benefits nobody but the coastwise shipowners—a form of subsidy which the entire country will be mulcted to meet—is the greater question of honorable dealing with those nations to which we have said, "The canal shall be free and open to the vessels . . . of all nations . . . upon terms of entire equality." Mr. Wilson stands firm for the sacredness of a contract; Mr. Knowland would ruthlessly violate it, and Mr. Knowland, it is said, aspires to represent California in the United States senate!

OREGON'S EARLY HISTORY RECALLED

HISTORY in the making is vividly recalled by the death of Francis Xavier Matthieu, to whose vote in favor of the United States, back in 1843, is attributed the saving of Oregon to American territory. It was early in 1843 that the establishment of a provisional government was vigorously agitated resulting in a call for a general meeting at Champoege May 2 of that year. At that stormy gathering, due to the dissension in the American ranks and the strong anti-government sentiment of the Canadian adherents of the Hudson's Bay Company, the American pro-government element was in imminent danger of defeat. Of the 102 present 51 lined up on each side, when a call for division was made. It was a dramatic moment. Matthieu, afterward named as constable, a French Canadian, relieved the tense situation and broke the deadlock by crossing over to the American line, saving Oregon to the nation.

Two weeks later the legislative committee, appointed to draft a code of laws for the government

of the colony, met at Oregon City and the result of its deliberations was submitted to the people July 5 at Champoege, when the organization of the provisional government was completed. Owing to the factional feeling developed and the strong anti-American sentiment the newly-established government was on a perilous footing for several months thereafter or until the large emigration of 1843 set in, creating a preponderance of American influence.

All this is history, seventy-one years old, in fact. Matthieu, then a young man of 25, against whom feeling ran high for what his comrades called his treachery, has lived to see a vast empire formed under the United States flag as a result of his choice and at the ripe age of 96 he passes to his fathers. Matthieu is probably entitled to share with Dr. Marcus Whitman the honors that pertain to that unselfish character for the saving of Oregon. The humbler man insured the success of Dr. Whitman's notable journey across the continent, fraught with danger and privation, that resulted in inducing an unexampled immigration to the Willamette valley. Whitman's great task, however, was in convincing congress that Oregon was worth retaining to the nation and how he succeeded is of historical record. Dr. Whitman was murdered by the Indians in 1847, four years after he had accomplished his mission. He was sixteen years older than Matthieu who has so long survived the indomitable missionary.

GROWTH OF "CITY MANAGER" IDEA

SINCE Sumter, South Carolina, had the municipal strength of character to install a "city manager," in lieu of a mayor, half a dozen other American municipalities have had the good sense to follow suit with, it is stated, excellent results. Dayton, Ohio, is the latest and largest city of the group to place its corporate affairs in the hands of a trained executive, regardless of his place of residence or politics, the expert intrusted with Dayton's management having been called in from Cincinnati. New Year's Day he assumed full charge, together with five commissioners, the new system displacing a mayor and city council of fifteen members.

Although one of the five members of the commission becomes mayor by virtue of receiving the highest number of votes his title is purely an honorary one. In fact, the commissioners' duties are not of an executive nature; they are solely a law-making body and are not charged with the supervision of any particular department of public service. All executive power is vested in the city manager who is appointed by the commissioners at an annual salary of \$12,500. According to the Survey the new government is divided into five departments—safety, service, public welfare, finance and law. The head of each department is appointed with the approval of the commissioners, by the city manager, and is accountable only to him. Power of removal without notice is given the manager, who in turn can be removed by the commissioners. As a further safeguard, the right to recall all officials is reserved to the people. Appointments are made from eligible lists certified by a non-partisan civil service commission of three men with terms of two, four and six years.

In this breaking away from foolish precedent is found a healthy sign of civic advancement, of a broadening of views that may in time give to American municipalities that freedom of action so noticeable in Germany, where politics is eliminated in the selection of city executives who are chosen solely because of their fitness for the work—experts in the art of municipal governing. We hope to see the day arrive when our youths may enter a municipal service, patterned after an idealized consular service, where promotion may follow merit and the one who has achieved advancement may be as readily called to San Francisco or Los Angeles as city executive as to Chicago or Boston. The folly of electing a mere politician to manage the business affairs of a great corporation is beginning to permeate the noddles of our people whose desire for education in civic matters is one of the most inspiring and wholesome signs of the times. The heaven is working and if Dayton,

Ohio, with a population of 125,000, finds it pays to employ an expert city manager at a salary commensurate with his ability why may not a municipality of ten times the population with profit to itself follow Dayton's example?

DEDUCTIONS OF A "DIVORCE" JUDGE

ACCORDING to Judge Charles Monroe of the superior court of Los Angeles county divorce is on the increase, his statement being based on indubitable statistics of the past year in which the total number of cases filed reached 2785 as against 2005 in 1912, or about 28 per cent advance. Of the 922 divorces granted in 1913, male petitioners were given 268 decrees and 654 went to women as against 210 to men and 592 to women in 1912, relatively, about the same proportion. The increase in the total number of divorces granted is about 15 per cent. Approximately, three women are plaintiffs in divorce court to one man, yet fewer women lose their cases than men is a significant fact.

Considering that Judge Monroe has reviewed more than five thousand cases in the last five years his conclusions regarding the causes of divorce are of special value to the student of sociology. They are epitomized as follows:

Inordinate desire for finery and light amusement when the purse does not warrant it.
Failure to realize that the welfare and comfort of two persons instead of one are at stake after marriage.
Drink and fondness for other women.
Injudicious interference of parents.
Temperamental differences growing out of an attempt by married couples to adjust themselves to a standard of living that affords only short-lived happiness.

Judge Monroe notes that children are the great factor in keeping married couples together and in healing breaches that appear unmendable. He finds no house large enough for two families, especially in the case of young couples who still cling to their parents. He advocates greater tolerance for the ideas of one another, a willingness to accept reverses and sorrow as part of life's game and a determination to be frank with one another in all circumstances. The jurist attributes an increase in applications to a sort of season of domestic unrest. When both parties to an action are in court the likelihood of necessity for granting a decree is greatly diminished, an observation that particularly applies to young couples. He is confident that if a commissioner or examiner were appointed to get both sides of every divorce case the number of decrees granted would take a surprising slump.

In the judge's opinion, the best marriage, the one likeliest to stick, is that in which the young people obtain the consent of their parents. Many reconciliations have been effected in his court through the hearing of both sides, hence the suggestion for a divorce commissioner. Whether by accident or design Judge Monroe has enumerated first in the list of causes the inordinate desire for finery and light amusement. It is a reflection of the times—of the rage for frivolous entertainment, of extravagant living. The weaker sisters yield to the craze for having what their incomes will not permit and to supply the craving they pay a price that is prohibitive, with disastrous results. It is the man's fault in too many instances. He is not frank with his wife, or he is himself inclined to extravagant ways. He reaps what he sows.

CHINA'S COMPULSORY STATE RELIGION

THERE are worse things that could happen to a country than the adoption of Confucianism as a state religion. Of course, the principle of state religion is vicious, even when the observance of that religion is not made compulsory. But when it is remembered that in China Confucianism is one of four modes of thought and worship which have a strong hold on the people—aside from Christianity—it is noteworthy that the rulers selected it, instead of Taoism, Buddhism or Mohammedanism. In its essentials, excepting for the suggestion of ancestor worship, there is practically nothing in Confucianism as originally established by its founder, that conflicts

in any way with Christianity, while this cannot be said of any of the other three. Taoism is hardly more than a system of superstitions; Mohammedanism is utterly sensuous and though of comparatively pure ideals, regards only the fate of the individual himself as of importance; Buddhism is the supremely selfish religion, in which the beautiful idea of the universality of the human race has degenerated into a desire to lose all individuality and responsibility, in order to merge with the cosmic mind.

Contrasted with these exotic outgrowths of the Oriental imagination, Confucianism is austere, intensely practical, and free from the abracadabra which surrounds almost all of the pagan beliefs, and it is this which stamps it as a philosophy and not a religion. In the first place there is almost no reference to any deity in the Analects of Confucius. The few occasions where God is mentioned, He seems to be regarded not so much as an entity, possessing mind and will, as an impersonation of an immutable law which He himself must obey. There is no recognition of a supernatural realm, no promise of reward for virtue or punishment for sin, or disobedience. On the other hand, there are strict injunctions to follow the dictates of conscience, and it was inherent in the Confucian belief that the highest pinnacle of virtue could be reached only through the rigid regard for one's own highest interests closely allied with regard for the best interests of others.

In fact, it was Confucius, five hundred years before Christ, who was the first to enunciate clearly the golden rule of Jesus of Nazareth and the idea which has become proverbial through Shakespeare's "To thine own self be true." Yet the Confucian principle of "not doing unto others that which one would not desire others to do unto you" was as its phraseology shows, not constructive, but rather passive, and this is almost the sole criticism which can be passed upon the system of philosophy. There is not the incentive to do good, not the inspiration of brotherhood, actual and potent. Hence it was that in possessing no such motive power, the philosophy soon became purely academic, and while its fundamentals were sound and attracted the intelligent people, the great mass of the ignorant and naturally superstitious people came under the domination of an unscrupulous priesthood. Thus it is that a great philosophy has fallen into disrepute, and as it is to be the state religion of China, those interested in the moral welfare of that vast nation can only hope that with its adoption there will come a renaissance within the body itself which will take it back to its source, and re-establish the pure teachings of wise old Confucius himself.

GRAPHITES

Let Native Sons their loins gird and through the state go spellin'
The virtues of their candidate the Honorable J. D. Phelan;
A toga James essays to wear, when Perkins shall discard it,
And if your vote to him should go full highly he'll regard it.

Former Iowans, resident in Southern California, will grieve to learn of the death, after a long and honorable career, of Editor George D. Perkins of the Sioux City Journal, a man universally respected in his state for his probity of character and high order of ability. The Journal has been a great factor for good in the community where it circulates—northwestern Iowa, southeastern Dakota and northeastern Nebraska—and in those sections Mr. Perkins has been read attentively for many years. He served for several terms in congress and aspired to the United States senate, but was disappointed. However, the newspaper needed his vigorous pen and in keeping him at home the politicians responsible for his defeat did the Journal's subscribers a great service. Forceful, clean-minded, honest, despising shams and humbugs, George D. Perkins was a virile exponent of all that is best in newspaper life. He adorned and elevated the profession he loved. His family has the splendid heritage left by a splendid sire.

William Rapp, husband of Mme. Schuman-Heink, the famous diva, whom she would divorce, promises to file a reply in twenty days that will astonish the country. Spare us, O, spare us these unwelcome details! Who cares a rap for them, anyway?

-:- Protestantism Versus Christian Science ---By S. T. C. ---:-

THAT was a significant discussion among Episcopalian rectors recently, in attendance at the annual diocesan convention at San Francisco, following the declaration that the inroads of Christian Science form a large factor in non-attendance and lack of interest in the work of the orthodox church. The chairman of the committee on church attendance did not hesitate to say that Christian Science was a special cause of the dwindling communicants and that the healing practices of Scientists are as powerful magnets in attracting the sick in heart and of body from the spiritual paths trod by their forefathers. To the emphatic rejoinder of a San Francisco rector that his own church had equal power of healing through prayer we might reply that it is only in requisition in isolated cases. The church commission on healing the sick is reported to have issued a sort of ipse dixit in this wise: "Any attempt on the part of the clergy to enter into competition with the medical practitioner by any separate and independent treatment of the sick is to be strongly deprecated, not merely on practical, but also on religious grounds."

To this statement a writer in a late number of the North American Review, who signs himself "A Churchman," in an article entitled "Must Protestantism Adopt Christian Science?" retorts, "It disregards the commands of the Christ. It reveals ignorance of the practical and religious grounds on which the remarkable success of Christian healing is based. It rejects the central fact of the Kingdom of God, which is the superiority of spiritual power over every form of physical phenomena." Why the orthodox church is losing ground may be explained in the fact that whereas church members could not find the spiritual help they craved, because of the lacking of an essential which they realized in Christian Science, it is obvious that to retain what it has and to attract others the orthodox church must supply the missing food for starving souls. But with the Living Truth there must also be that other great loadstone, the open practice of healing, which is the lure for so many that have unsuccessfully tried medical science and turn to Christian healing as a forlorn hope. Finding relief through the "apprehension of Truth," to quote "A Churchman," then for them this religion is identical with primitive Christianity. The testimony of thousands reveals that the orthodox church would not have lost these adherents had it been as Christian and as scientific as the other.

Christian Scientists the world over, it is asserted, testify that having the mind of Christ is the goal toward which they are daily striving and which they could not find as the aim of the churches they left. Is the church afraid to venture on the purely spiritual life which all people crave? it is asked. To save itself it resorts to every kind of attraction to interest people. It deals with social, civic, economic and political reforms, suggests large schemes for evangelizing the entire world and uses newspaper space freely to advertise its specialties. We commented recently on the case of that Los Angeles pastor whose bait for the crowd was expressed in the topic he advertised for his Sunday evening discourse: "The Automatic Calf, or Who'll Be the Goat?" Perhaps, the spirit of Christ was exemplified in the discourse, but surely not in the garish headlines. How many persons who find spiritual exaltation in the wonderful midweek meeting of the Christian Science church, fair weather or foul, would forego the communion there experienced to worship at the pedestal of the automatic calf? Look abroad and say in what denominational church ninety per cent of its members attend the Wednesday night prayer meeting as is true of the Scientists. It is folly to ignore these phenomena. If the average churches cannot draw their people as the Christian Science church does

then it is time to search for the true germ, which the Scientists appear to have found, and inoculate the Protestant religion with its properties.

How the Scientist rejoices in his affiliation! At the California Club in Los Angeles the other evening a prominent member of the Progressive party, whose recent adoption of Christian Science has transformed his life, appeared transfused by the new faith that obsessed him. At the dinner table what it had wrought for him was his sole topic of discourse and although he apologized for monopolizing the conversation there was no apology for the subject matter. We were impressed by the notable change in our friend's demeanor. What Christian Science has done for him it has done for countless others and we are not disposed to scoff at a religion that has accomplished such wonders and is so powerful a factor in the lives of so many hundreds of thousands of people whose spiritual unrest and bodily sickness have been dissipated by the acceptance of the theology of Christian Science. Says "A Churchman":

Healing sickness is with them as much a religious duty as destroying sin. Both are simply a manifestation of the inner spiritual life which they are constantly striving to have more abundantly. This practice of primitive Christianity by the disciples for nearly three hundred years, which was lost to the Church when the Holy Spirit was driven out, is now undoubtedly restored in Christian Science. If the Church should adopt it, there would be manifest the strongest evidence of the renaissance of Christianity.

What an enthusiastic propagandist is the average Christian Scientist! Not that he bores you with his belief, but how he glories in its possession! As a student of humanity in all its phases this tendency among Scientists is to us one of the most interesting revelations of the cult. As sowers of the seeds of Truth every member is a modern Apostle St. Paul. Observes "A Churchman": "The Church and Christian Science agree that only through the atonement of Jesus Christ can man be saved. Against the numerous theories of the atonement we state the Christian Science interpretation as follows: God never needed to be reconciled to man, but the natural man must be reconciled to God." Being at one with God the Christian Scientist believes that his individuality is no more his independent entity than an idea coming into his consciousness can be an exclusive possession. His life, then, is simply an expression of the infinite Life as an idea is the expression of universal truth. Again, to quote "A Churchman":

Explanation of Christian Science healing is found in the fact that all evil is the phenomenon of false sense, which is dispelled by the dawning of truth in human consciousness. The lie of evil being cast out, its phenomena of sin and sickness must disappear. If we explain the presence of sickness as sent by God, we have perfection sending imperfection, harm expressing discord, and truth originating falsity. A good God then must think evil. If indeed God could send it, only goodness should be seen in it, and man should regard it as normal and something to thank Him for, and might be pardoned for holding that Jesus and physicians and health engineers in trying to prevent it and heal it are opposing the Divine Will, and that the Church is right in not trying to remove physical evils. Their healing is an expression of working out their redemption by atonement not as a theory, but as a divine organic oneness which must be personally demonstrated to reveal its reality.

To sum up, then: The churches must supply the truths that are so attractive in Christian Science and are so instrumental in depleting their membership ranks if they would regain their wonted strength. If healing is a fundamental factor then protestantism must include this as part of the religious duty. To destroy sin is, among our churches, largely a matter of egoistic will-power, observes "A Churchman." The way of Christian Science is to see the sin disclosed by temptation and to bring into the consciousness the sense of Christ's truth which expels the sin. The old Aryan philosophy found that error or a disturbance

of the harmony of Truth is the cause of sickness and sin; this is the Christian Science interpretation. False beliefs are expelled when Truth comes in. With the entrance of Life, discords, sickness, limitations and want leave. When Love is admitted, fear, worry, and all forms of selfishness are cast out. Christian Science is waging an inspiring campaign to abolish the whole body of sin, poverty, disease, and death, and, deduces the writer of the article so freely quoted here: "It seems to be the only power in religion to retard and return the tide that is setting away from God and the Church by revealing the God whom they in heart ignorantly worship and whom on their lower plane they desire but see not."

RISEN FROM THE RANKS

PERHAPS in no other large field are the prospects for ultimate advancement so certain to the humble beginner, who has the right stuff in him, as in that of railroading. The uncramped possibilities are a constant lure to the ambitious youngster who sees the chiefs of operating departments continually emerging from the ranks, thus assuring him that what has been done still may be accomplished. Take four or five recent promotions on several different railroads as cases in point and be convinced of the truth of these observations. The official bulletins, followed by sketches of the deserving individuals, form interesting subjects for contemplation.

There is the election of George L. Peck as vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, for instance. Mr. Peck began railway work in 1873, when he was 15, as a messenger boy on the Toledo division of the Pennsylvania Company. From operator he rose to train dispatcher, then to trainmaster and twenty-one years after he carried messages he was superintendent of the Pittsburgh division. His next promotion was to the general superintendency of the west of Pittsburgh lines. General manager was his succeeding title, then fifth vice-president and now a step higher as fourth vice-president of the same system. It is merit that is recognized and rewarded.

Another promotion made from within on the same road is that of Alfred McGill Schoyer, who has risen from messenger boy to vice-president with headquarters at Chicago. He was thirteen when he began his career with the road in 1872 and his progress was similar to that noted in the case of Mr. Peck, who is his senior by a year and four months. Still another illustration of similar inspiring character for ambitious youth to ponder is found in the career of James Jewett Turner, just elected first vice-president of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh who began work as a ticket sorter, when he was seventeen. From 1870 until the present date his good work seems to have been closely watched, if one is to judge by the frequent promotions that came to him. Largely self-educated all three of these notable railroad men must have been since they left school at the tender ages of 13, 15 and 17.

Our own E. E. Calvin of the Southern Pacific, recently appointed vice-president of the Oregon Short Line, began railroad work at fifteen, in 1873, as telegraph operator, with only a year's schooling intervening in 1876. He served for ten years with the Union Pacific, advancing from telegraph operator and station agent through various grades until he became superintendent of the Idaho division, then to the general superintendency of the road and after holding high positions elsewhere returns to Oregon Short Line as vice-president and general manager. Other instances we could cite of a similar inspiring nature of those who began their railroad careers without influence and with only a meager education. There is still room at the top for earnest youngsters intent on succeeding as railroad men. It is a field intensely democratic, where merit is the sole open sesame to recognition.

"PEACH BLOOM"—A WHITE SLAVE PLAY

EARLY police interference with white slave plays this season and subsequent exploitation of this subject in moving pictures have interfered with the production of other plays upon the same theme much more worthy of being played, as they have been written primarily from a sincere view point rather than from that of box office receipts. None of these plays is particularly appetizing, but there are two sides to the question of their suppression and the latter can only be justified if it can be proved that the depiction of what goes on inside houses of prostitution attracts to the theater audiences interested merely in the excitation of passion rather than those who sincerely desire to be informed of existing conditions for the protection of themselves and their young children. A very sincere play of this type was called to my attention a few days ago. As production had been killed the author, Mr. Northrup Morse, presented the play to the Medical Review of Reviews for publication that it might reach a reading public. A mother of three children spoke to me about it. She told me that the book "Peach Bloom" had opened her eyes to the existence of things that she had never dreamed of, and she blessed the chance that had put her in a position better to protect her children, though she confessed that the subject was not pleasant reading and to an extent "got on her nerves."

However, it is worth while to have things get on sensitive nerves if it means a gradually awakened public conscience. The play opens with a discussion between two cousins as to just how much the daughter of one of them, young Hildegarde Morris, should be told regarding the facts of life. The mother is inclined fully to protect her, but her cousin, Mrs. Prescott, pleads that peach bloom be preserved just a little bit longer, especially as the young girl has just come to New York for a visit. She will meet many young people and newly-acquired knowledge will make her self-conscious. The mother is distinctly nervous, for Hildegarde, on a shopping trip, has been separated from her and has not yet returned, but presently the girl rushes back in the best of spirits. She had gone to another counter to buy a shawl for an old nurse which she wishes particularly to send off by the afternoon's post. Finding that she had missed her mother she followed her aunt's example and came home in a taxi. The mother is almost persuaded to tell Hildegarde at once, but she is diverted by overhearing Erid Hamilton, Mrs. Prescott's brother, aroused by Hildegarde's youth and wholesome affection for him, propose marriage to her. Mrs. Prescott takes him to task for getting drunk and for his companionship with men of shady reputation and exacts a promise that he will not see Hildegarde again while she is in town. He promises to do as she wishes with regard to Hildegarde and to cut out both the men and the drink after a dinner to which he has accepted an invitation. Mrs. Oakes, an old friend of Mrs. Morris, who is engaged in social work, tells her of the dangers that beset young girls and pleads that Hildegarde be warned. But even as she talks Hildegarde leaves the house on her way to the postoffice to mail the package to her nurse. She does not return and some time passes before the mother finds out she has left the house.

The scene shifts to the street. Hildegard is walking with a well-dressed woman. It is raining and she is holding her umbrella over the stranger. She insists that she cannot go farther for her mother will be worried, but the woman urges her to see her up the steps of a house only three doors away. When they arrive at the top she shakes hands with the girl, at the same time pressing the bell sharply. The door opens. As she shades them from observation with the umbrella a strong-armed man clasps his hand over Hildegard's mouth and lifts her inside the house. The next act shows the luxuriously furnished room to which she is taken. She realizes that she is a prisoner, but does not know for what purpose. To her comes Rosie, a girl who has been trapped like herself. Rosie explains the fate that awaits her. She has overheard a telephone conversation. Hildegard is being reserved for Gussie Flint, a notorious man who, satisfied only with the fresh young girls, is willing to spend seven hundred dollars for prior privileges. Rosie, at risk of a beating from the strong-armed Peter, promises to unbolt the door on the outside and Jurgen, a footman, agrees for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to get Hildegard out of the house and into communication with her father. Rosie at the same time parts with some cyanide of potassium that she has been carrying against the time when she will be turned out on the street as no longer profitable. Madame catches Rosie in the room and locks her up. She then takes Hildegard's clothes away, leaving her only a kimono and slippers and an evening gown. She sees to it that a new lock is provided immediately. And so the plan for escape fails.

The next act takes place at midnight of the following night. Gussie Flint, assured that his prey is

quite innocent, enters, but, to the chagrin of Madame, Hildegarde throws herself at his feet and prays for mercy in the name of his mother and sisters. Gussie Flint threatens to withdraw his patronage from the house, but Madame pacifies him by permitting him to take Dolly, her trusty, out in his auto. It is reported later that both have gone over an embankment and both have been killed. At Flint's suggestion Hildegarde is turned over to "Mr. Jones." This time Madame sees that Hildegarde, dressed in the low-cut evening gown, does not make a scene. "Jones" is drunk and does not at first recognize Hildegarde. She is about to take the poison when she lifts her head and sees that the man is Ernest. He has gone to Flint's dinner, has drunk too much champagne and has been taken out by Flint for initiation. Sobered at her recognition he casts about for a way of escape. Taking a pistol from his pocket he puts it in her hand and stations her near the door. He rings. Madame comes. Covered with the pistol she can do nothing. They get through the door and lock it on the outside. Madame belabors the door and shouts to Peter that there is a get-a-way. There is a commotion and two shots are heard. Jurgen bursts in with the news that they have escaped.

The next act takes place in Hildegarde's home. Her father and mother, delighted at her escape, have now but one concern—to keep the matter quiet. The house has been raided, Madame has been arrested and a trial is in progress with Rosie as chief witness. Mrs. Oakes has learned about Hildegarde through Jurgen. Rosie is breaking down under questioning. Unless the prosecution can get additional testimony Madame will be freed and the crusade against white slavery will receive a blow. Mrs. Oakes wants Hildegarde to testify. Mother and father both refuse, but Hildegarde says she will go. As she and Mrs. Oakes are about to leave the house Ernest appears with the request that he be allowed to testify in her place. His possession of the key to the room and a scar on his face are all the proof needed that he is the man in the case. His manliness in this act does much to undo the contempt aroused by his appearance in Madame's house, however opportune for the escape of Hildegarde, and justifies the suggestion that Hildegarde's faith will return. The play is written with much sincerity. It is a pity that it should have been superceded by other plays not so well-fitted for public education. It is an acting play with intensely dramatic situations and it is as unobjectionable as any play so truthfully portraying conditions could well be.

New York, Feb. 2, 1914. ANNE PAGE.

New York, Feb. 2, 1914.

ANNE PAGE.

Pacific Mutual's Splendid Showing

Los Angeles ought to be proud of the wonderfully fine record made by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company as evidenced in the balance sheet of December 31, 1913, published elsewhere in this issue of The Graphic. With total admitted assets of \$29,-338,151.99, a surplus set aside for future dividends to stockholders of nearly a million and a half and an unassigned surplus of almost a million more on a capital of that sum, is surely a prosperous and healthy showing. The total cash income for the year was in excess of nine millions; an increase in reserve of two and a half millions and an average rate of interest earned on invested funds of 6.15 per cent are facts justifying the statement that the Pacific Mutual is the strongest, as it is the largest and oldest company doing a life and accident business having its home office west of the Mississippi river. Under President George I. Cochran's management, with a corps of able associates, including a dozen of the brightest minds in Los Angeles, the enviable success of the company is not surprising. It is a prominent factor in the financial life of the city where so large a part of its funds is carefully invested. That it will be a second New York Life in point of magnitude before many years is the confident prediction of shrewd observers.

Another "May Sutton" Coming Out

For a few days last week it looked as if there would be a good story for the yellow journals in the tennis achievements of little Miss Dorothy Stewart, grand-daughter of Lyman Stewart, who was making a record in a tournament held by the public schools of Pasadena. Sad to tell, however, another tennis star arose, and defeated Miss Stewart, and she being just plain Dorothy Lee, and her "folks" being just plain people from up near the mountains somewhere, the "second May Sutton" received almost no attention. The interesting thing about it is that Pasadena was May Sutton's own home, and that the girls over there play tennis almost as soon as they can walk.

Russia is not to welcome Charles R. Crane as ambassador from this country. Too busy, is his reason for declining the portfolio. It looks as if the post would go to a Republican in the person of William W. Rockwell, former minister to China, a man of experience if not of infinite tact.

By the Way

A decorative illustration of a landscape. In the foreground, there are two large, stylized trees with thick trunks and sparse foliage. Between them, a path or river leads towards a small, distant building with a dome, possibly a church or a castle. The background is filled with more trees and a hazy sky. The entire illustration is in a simple, line-art style.

Sotherns Are Traduced

It is reassuring to learn from a trustworthy source that the rumored breach between Julia Marlowe and the talented Edward H. Sothern is not founded on fact. A friend tells me that he has seen letters from Mr. Sothern to Mr. Cosmo Morgan of this city in which the actor writes most feelingly of his wife's illness and is only comforted by the receipt of twice-a-day telegrams from New York dictated by her. The two, I am positively assured, are much in love with each other and are looking forward to enjoying a well-earned rest at Mentone where they have acquired property. Mr. Sothern, naturally, is disturbed by the gossip that a discharged member of his company set afloat and wants his Los Angeles friends to know there is no truth in the unkind assertions. The many admirers of the talented histrions will be delighted to learn that the story of a disagreement is baseless. Far from being jealous of his wife, Mr. Sothern is inordinately proud of her accomplishments and complains that in her absence receipts have fallen off noticeably in San Francisco.

Inside History of the Palais de Danse

At last the inside history of the Palais de Danse has leaked out. The manager of the affair is Sam Roarke, who was business manager of "The Merry Countess" company that was stranded here several months ago. Now, Roarke is an old friend of Maximilian Ihmsen and Ihmsen used to be in the theatrical business himself, and, in fact, knows something in a general way about the embarrassments connected with a stranded show. Sympathy and friendship demanded that Roarke be given an opportunity to retrieve. So the genius of the 70000000000 Booster Club hit upon the idea of the Palais de Danse, which, several of the 70000000000 have opined, is far from being constructive boosting. However, in quantity of crowds, if not in quality, the Palais has been a great success, and Mr. Roarke can return to Broadway "on the cushions" with flying colors, instead of bearing the stigma of a defunct opera troupe.

Social Status is Guaranteed

It is surprising that there are not more ladies and gents of high society patronizing the Palais de Danse organized by the Boosters Club for Mr. Ihmsen's friend, Mr. Roarke. There is no reason why the most exclusive should not attend, for the Chief of Police has stamped it with his approval, saying it illustrates "our splendid citizenship." "Praise from Sir Hubert!" Who could ask for more? Especially is this reassuring to those who had their doubts when thereto is appended this promise, backed with all the authority of the Boosters, Mr. Ihmsen and Mr. Roarke: "You can send your mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts—we protect them." What gent could ask more for his lady friend for fifty cents? Of course, no one would object to sending his "mothers, wives and sisters," but I opine it would be a brave gent who would risk having his "sweethearts" gather and compare notes. It is a valuable precedent that the Boosters have set in placing their affair upon this high plane and doubtless the next Bachelors' cotillion or other social function, in order to receive recognition, will be forced to apply to Chief Sebastian and Mayor Rose for their endorsement. May we paraphrase Byron again:

On with the dance, let joy be unrefined.

Laugh Is on John Blackwood

There was deepest consternation among the Little Theater folk after the opening when it was found that the acoustic properties of the building were such that it was almost impossible to hear what was being said on the stage unless the players were at the back or near the front. Everyone was worrying, when John Eugene Fishburn heard about it and happening to know of an expert in this science, of which so little is understood, sent him to consult with Manager Blackwood. The expert sounded an organ pipe in various parts of the theater, and inspected the orchestra pit, which is separated from the audience by a four-foot partition. "Is that door from the pit under the stage always kept open?" asked the expert. "It is" Blackwood answered. "Shut it" said the expert, and walked out. John admits that he felt

like going out into the alley and kicking himself. There was a continual blast of air coming out from under the stage and rising almost like a wall in front of the stage, so that the sound was being carried upward. It was as if the actors were speaking to the audience against the wind. Now, who says acoustics is a difficult science?

Book Stall for Little Theater

Miss Willamene Wilkes brings a suggestion for the management of the Little Theater from London. At the Repertory Theater there, Granville Barker has established a little stall at which the literature of the modern drama is kept on sale, the books and the theater mutually helping one another. Miss Wilkes' suggestion is a capital one and I shall hope to see Manager John Blackwood install such a department, and thus continue to keep interested those who are attracted to the Little Theater only casually.

Lost in a Great City

Proof of the growth of Los Angeles is forthcoming in the experience of Robert Marsh Wednesday evening, following the banquet at the Raymond to Secretaries McAdoo and Houston. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Marsh has sold real estate in practically every section of Los Angeles and its environs, he lost his way going back to the city, took the wrong turn at the Ostrich Farm, his big limousine was mired, and he had to send for help to get himself and his party to Los Angeles. It was daylight before the relief crew had extricated the heavy car, so it was as well that the party did not wait to use it. Of course, Mr. Marsh blames the chauffeur, but I prefer the theory that the city has outgrown even his expert knowledge of it.

Where Were the Local Bankers?

Pasadena came near to running away with the social plum of the season in business circles. When it was learned that Secretaries McAdoo and Houston were coming to Los Angeles and would be entertained at their only public banquet here by the Pasadena Clearing House Association, with only fifty guests present, there was considerable criticism. It was then learned that J. B. Coulston, of Pasadena, who has been constantly in touch with the administration throughout its currency campaign, had closed all the arrangements before the Los Angeles Clearing House Association had given the matter a thought, as there was still plenty of time. However, an amicable settlement was reached and instead of the Pasadenaans footing the entire bill for fifty invited guests, the attendance was placed at 400 and a charge of \$5 a plate made. Still, the accommodations were not equal to the demand, but it was the best that could be done in the circumstances.

Different Views of Pavlova

I have heard two criticisms of the Pavlova entertainments. One is that they were perfect—the other that Pavlova was too economical of her own efforts, that the waits between the divisions of the program were longer than the divisions themselves, and that the affair lacked life as a whole, although it contained much that was beautiful. The fact of the matter is that the stage management was probably to blame. There was plenty of material for an evening's entertainment, but it was rushed along while in progress, and this made long waits imperative to maintain the program to the expected length. True, Genée appeared more nearly continuously in her program than did Pavlova, but the principal point of superiority in the entertainment offered by the Danish artist was that there was almost no idle moment.

Margaret Illington's Career

My friend Gardner Bradford of the Times has given the Burbank credit for making a star out of Margaret Illington, or at least giving her her start in life. He says: "Miss Illington used to grace the Burbank stage, but since then has demonstrated her worth and ascended to the topmost rung of the ladder of theatrical face." Of course, the pinnacle of Miss Illington's fame was reached in Bernstein's drama "The Thief," before she knew there was such a place as the Burbank theater. The Burbank has enough stars to its credit without adding to the list those to which it is not entitled.

These Accidents Will Happen

It is extremely annoying, to say the least, that with all the woes of a minority of the registrations, the Progressive party should have made such a blunder as that which has resulted in a grand jury investigation of the methods of raising campaign funds. Of course, nobody believes that S. C. Graham deliberately included civil service employees in his list of persons to whom requests for \$10 or more were sent. Who imagines for a moment there was intention to intimidate public servants to rally to the Progressive banners? The explanation of Vincent C. Gelcich, secretary of the county central committee,

that these letters were sent to several thousand persons and it was only an accident that the civil service employees were included, is entirely acceptable to the public. Of course, it is in good faith that he says any money sent by such persons will be returned. But in election years it is well to keep posted on election laws and the question is, Will the grand jury consent to the incident being regarded as an accident, or hold that any person hunting for campaign funds ought to know the law and guard against any possible infraction thereof? Meyer Lissner and his associates are too old campaigners to feel comfortable falling back on such old time excuses as "We forgot" or "We didn't know about the law."

Fearful Carnage Continues

Not General Villa himself, who executes all captive generals, is more ruthless than the generals of the newspaper war that continues to rage between the Times and the Tribune and Express. General Earl has a tactical advantage over General Otis in that he can shoot twice daily, while the boom of the Otisian guns are matutinal only. Thus far, the only sufferers are the subscribers, who, I am told, are escaping by hundreds from the scene of battle, by dropping their subscriptions to the warring sheets, and seeking refuge with those which keep out of such affairs. The Herald press run last Saturday, I understand, was 121,000, which is a good index to what people think "o' both your houses." The struggle has now evolved into a fight over the city hall proposition, and, as usual, both sides are so violent and intolerant that the outsider does not know which to believe, so believe neither. Meanwhile, the ones making such desperate efforts to have the city hall located in this section or that might inquire from Joseph Mesmer as to the effect of public buildings on property values. It was he who had most to do with the donation of the site for the federal building to the government, and a sad expression steals over his features when the fact is recalled.

When Mesmer Was Right

"They can make all the fun they like of Mesmer," said the Confirmed Gossip to me the other day, "but I happen to know of once when he was right. It was when he was publishing the travesty on your Evening News and calling it by the same name. Christmas Day he happened to drop in at the office on his way home from church, and was astonished to find the entire editorial and mechanical force at work getting out the paper. He was informed that it was customary to print evening papers daily except Sunday regardless of festivals. 'Well I'll tell you one thing,' Mesmer said to his employees, 'we will not print a paper next Christmas.' He was right, but he forgot to include the remainder of December as well. Don't tell me Joseph is never right."

City Editor Morton's Chagrin

Past midnight in the Examiner office. Assistant City Editor Cohn on the desk, and every reporter gone. The fire alarm rings out on the still night air. The Press Club is the sole hope in the dilemma. The only Examiner man there is City Editor Howard Morton. "It's up to you," says his assistant, and Howard dashes off in the wake of the trucks. The chase leads him up the Second street hill, and when he has panted around about half an hour and hurries back to a telephone with his story—a good one, though not big—he is told he is too late to catch the last make-over, and he will have to do better than that to qualify as a reporter on the Examiner.

Carpenter Ignorant of His Tools

I suppose it is too much to expect an editorial writer to have the mental agility necessary to keep up with the various campaigns of Edwin Tobias Earl, and at the same time be a master of simple English. Consequently we have a vigorous commendation of clean journalism ending thus: "There can be no question but that the newspapers that stand for clean journalism will eventually win their fight." Of course, that is not what the writer means.

Tale of a Wandering Goat

City Editor Wesley M. Barr played a cruel, albeit unique joke on one of the reporters of the Herald staff a few days ago. Barr's demeanor, usually placid and unruffled, had been disturbed by a persistent blunder on the part of the reporter, and he had rebuked the offender somewhat roughly in the presence of the entire force. When peace had begun to brood again Barr called the reporter over to the desk and said: "I have a tip that a lost goat is roaming up and down Broadway between First and Fifth streets. Look it up." With the memory of the rebuff ranking in his mind the reporter started out, determined to return with a story. His search was fruitless, and finally, fearing to face the wrath of Barr a second time, called him on the telephone and admitted his failure. "O, it's all right. The goat is back under my desk now" said Barr cheerfully, and the reporter,

who happened to be a Canadian, realized that he had been a victim of this strange language now in common use in the country, which those accustomed to speaking English find it so difficult to master.

Ascertaining Who is Boss

At the home of a recently married couple not long ago the perennial good-natured controversy arose as to who was ruler of the home, husband and wife both claiming supremacy. The husband undertook to prove his title the next day. Telephoning to his wife he asked in a disguised voice: "Is the boss there?" "No, he's at the office," came the prompt reply. "Thank you, that's all I wanted to know," he said in his natural voice. There is no more controversy.

Quantity Still Is Factor

It is remarkable the low opinion in which many theatrical managers and barbers hold their patrons. It is only within the last few years that theatrical men would admit that a three-act play would draw as large a crowd as a four-act one of equal merit. Also, if the play is brief, they still pad it out so that the audience is kept in the theater for not less than two and one-half hours, by stretching out the intermissions, fearing that people will think they are not getting their money's worth if they are permitted to go away early to their homes or to the cafes for supper. Barbers operate upon much the same principle. They use "face tonics" which they will not permit on their own faces, and when cutting hair they snip away with the scissors half an inch from the nearest hair, assuming that unless the operation takes up the customary length of time, the customer will think he has not been properly handled. After all, there is a good deal of truth in the old circus man's saying that the public loves to be fooled.

M.D., D.D., LL.D., Ph.D., D.D.S., et al.

These are the days of the higher education. In every profession the man who has not a "doctor" of one sort or another to hitch to his name, is indeed an ignoramus. From philosophy to veterinary surgery, the status is announced by a D, though not the "big, big, D" of W. S. Gilbert's rhyme. It was a little amusing, therefore, to read Deacon Row's diatribe against the indiscriminate use of the prelatory abbreviation "Dr." on the church page of the Times last Sunday, but while several ministers who made use of the page to advertise their Sunday services placed "D. D." after their names, there were only two who offended the "deacon" by employing the "Dr.," and they were both Baptists, Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher and Rev. C. M. Carter, of Temple and First Church respectively. The question is this: Is there more affectation in concealing a title honestly earned in university, or in using it?

Prize Hard Luck Auto Story

From a belated passenger on an electric Hermosa Beach car a few evenings ago I have received the prize hard luck automobile story, which he heard told by the victim of a series of mishaps, but whose name he did not gather. The automobilist took his wife and child to the beach for a Sunday outing, and when about a mile from Hermosa, on the return trip, he discovered he was out of gasoline. He went back to the town and bought a gallon in a bottle—just enough to take the car to the nearest supply station. He started his engine and had just turned it back toward the ocean when a gear stripped and left him helpless. Another auto party came along, on its way to the beach, and volunteered to take the wife and child to the car line, there being only room for two more in the car. These Samaritans had just departed when a motor truck happened along, returning to Los Angeles empty. The driver offered to tow the stalled car to the city for one dollar, but its owner could not take advantage of the bargain as he would have to go along to steer, and his family was waiting at the beach. So he trudged back to Hermosa and paid \$2.50 to have the machine hauled to a garage. By this time all were hungry, as the evening was well along, but the only place they could find open in Hermosa was a little grocery store, where they obtained a bottle of milk and some crackers to stay their pangs. To have gone to Redondo would have meant a long delay in getting home. This is as far as the story goes, but perhaps it is as well, for a greater burden of woe would be too sad for me to impose upon the public.

Lewis Bundy is to "pay the price" unless the governor intervenes. It is sad to see so youthful a criminal effaced, but his victim was four or five years his junior.

Sound the tocsin, heed the news, Mexico is flurried, Arms and ammunition now to rebel troops are hurried; Uncle Sam's embargo has been lifted at the border, And clashes at the capital are bound to be in order.

Music

By W. Francis Gates

On her second appearance in Los Angeles, Clara Butt, the English contralto, drew a much larger house than on her first visit. Her audience last Tuesday night was large and with good reason enthusiastic about her singing. This enthusiasm extended to the vocalization of her husband, Kinnerly Rumford, and the piano soloist of the company, William Murdoch, though it must be admitted that the work of the latter artists was decidedly secondary to that of the stellar contralto. Mme. Butt's principal numbers were the "O Don Fatale" aria, from Verdi's little-known opera "Don Carlos," and a recitative and aria from Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue." In these, the real artist was shown and the large scope, the power and the beauty of the singer's tones appeared to the best advantage. Like the tones from a Strad'cello, richest in its medium and lower registers, Mme. Butt's vibrant vocalization thrilled every listener. She also used a number of smaller songs, pleasing to many, but not appropriate from an artist of her standing, her unusual powers and her impressive figure. Her singing is an almost unalloyed pleasure—when the selections are worthy.

Of the twenty-five numbers on the program, the contralto was heard in but ten—so much for having a husband along. But then Mr. Rumford fills a larger place in the contralto's artist's life than simply looking after the box office receipts. He sings with good style and conception, but less of Mr. Rumford and of the pianist, Mr. Murdoch, and more of Mme. Butt on the program would give greater satisfaction to the audience. Mr. Murdoch opened with a noisy prelude by Caesar Franck, strong in construction but weak in popular interest. His later selections were played with greater variety of shading and with less of pure muscle. The company is to be heard again this afternoon in a different program.

Evidently, the rain god has no doubts as to the most interesting pianist, judging by the floods which heralded the coming of Josef Hoffman. Being a pianist, of course he would be greeted this way in Los Angeles; but possibly even he did not expect so overpowering a reception. His first program was postponed until Friday afternoon, and the one for the later date omitted. Beethoven and Chopin furnished the first two-thirds of the program, a sonata from each composer and several smaller numbers. Mr. Hoffman's interpretations are usually conservative, but the one he gave to the Chopin funeral march in the B flat minor sonata was almost clamorous. His final group of numbers presented Debussy, Rachmaninoff, Dvorsky and Moszkowski.

All the characteristics of the later Debussy were present in the "Soiree de Grenada." Unusual tonalities, odd chord combinations, and fragmentary themes passing quickly to others of no greater length, harmonic progressions forbidden by the book—these are salient features of this, as of other Debussy works. According to all musical theory, then, the resultant combination ought to be unpleasant from start to finish. But the funny part of it is that this kaleidoscopic arrangement of tonalities and chord colors is pleasing—odd, of course, but stimulating to the musical mind. It serves as a sort of musical paprika, hot but sweet, and a

stimulant to the blasé musical appetite. One feels, "He has done something unusual; what is it he has done; let us hear it again and try to decipher the riddle." But that phrase or phase of treatment probably does not occur again. The composer has gone on to other bizarre themes or treatments. And the audience does not insist on having the piece repeated—it would rather hear a commonplace Moszkowski waltz again.

Then there was a short piece by Rachmaninoff—thanks that it wasn't the much-played prelude—more dashing, more noisy, less subtle than the Frenchman, but with more of the Cosack virility; and a Barcarolle by Dvorsky. I don't know whether the printer was trying to say Dvorak or another of the numerous "skis" that appear on the right hand side of the concert programs. Or maybe that name was a joke of Hoffman's—I do not find it in the late musical dictionaries. But it was interesting music all the same. The final encore was the Rubinstein much-played "Melody in F," with certain minor changes—the perquisite of genius. It was an odd thing to add as the climax to a big program—rather an anti-climax, in fact, and a selection one would not ascribe to Hoffman.

When I first knew of the pianist, he was a little, velvet-coated lad, lifted to the piano stool, on the stage of the old Boston Music Hall. That was a quarter of a century ago. My, my, how time does fly! Then there followed another, and, at that time, about as much of a prodigy as Hoffman; and that was Otto Hegner. Behold, Hoffman, but where is Hegner? The difference in the maturity of the two is said to have come from the fact that Hegner was pushed forward when a child, had an early growth, but did not expand to a full-fledged artist in maturity by reason of too much concertizing and too little study. On the other hand, Hoffman, after a few years of playing the prodigy, retired to the classroom, studied with Rubinstein and others, and did not reenter public life until he had made good as something more than a prodigy. Hoffman had the more sensible parents of the two, that was all. Lots of the plusses or minuses of life must be laid at the door of the parents.

Mr. Lebegott still has orchestra aspirations. It is announced in the daily press that he is organizing another orchestra for Sunday afternoon popular concerts. While it is natural for a conductor to desire an orchestra to conduct, it does seem that Mr. Lebegott would have had enough in his recent experience with the People's Orchestra—from which he says of the \$250 salary due him "All gone. No money." With all due respect for orchestra music and for Mr. Lebegott's ability as a conductor, which he has proved beyond a doubt, it seems to the writer that the more popular move would be for a large municipal band, giving the people music out of doors. As such an orchestra has to depend on contributions anyway, why not put the money into a band that would be a credit to the city and play good programs Sunday afternoons? Where 500 persons would go to an opera house and pay 25 cents a seat, five thousand would surround the band in Central Square—if it were not too holy for such profanation. There can be played just as good music by a band as by an orchestra—and even a revivalist must have

"THEATER
BEAUTIFUL"

THE AUDITORIUM

L. E. BEHYMER,
Manager.

Wednesday Night, Feb. 11—Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 14, Philharmonic Event,

JOHN McCORMACK

Beloved Irish Lyric Tenor. You all love him. Don't miss him.

DONALD MACBETH, Violinist; VINCENT O'BRIEN, Pianist.

Seat Sale Now On. \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

PEOPLE'S
ORCHESTRA

THE AUDITORIUM

THEATER
BEAUTIFUL

EVERY SUNDAY, 3 P. M.

Hans Linne, Conductor

Reserved Seats 15c, 35c and 50c

Music and Musicians

ESTHER PALLISER
Prima-donna Soprano and Operatic Coach
French and English diction, specialties
349 Blanchard Hall. Phone 10082; Wilshire 2829

ROLAND PAUL
Voice
Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat. 323 Blanchard Bldg.
Mon., Thurs., 318 E. Colorado St., Pasadena

GRACE JAMES
Vocal Lessons
Studio 341 Blanchard Hall
Phones: 10082; West 1480

HAROLDI—VIOLIN VIRTUOSO
will receive pupils in violin solo and ensemble playing. Phone 10082
Studio 320 and 321 Blanchard Hall Bldg.

HELEN BEATRICE COOPER
Soprano
Room 109 Blanchard Hall
Res. Studio 517 Gardena Ave., Tropic

G. HAYDN JONES
Tenor Teacher of Voice
Studio 504 Majestic Theater Bldg.
Studio A3952 Res. 74487

OSKAR SEILING
Concert Violinist and Instructor
Instruction will be given at Studio Suite
330-329 Blanchard Hall. Home 10082

Estelle Heartt DREYFUS—Contralto
Louis Ernest DREYFUS—Languages
French, Spanish, German and Italian
601-02 Majestic Theater Bldg. Phone 67879

HARRY GIRARD, Baritone
Teacher of Singing in All its Branches
Studio: 706-707 Majestic Theater Building
Telephones: F4024; Main 2374

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, UNIV. SO. CAL.
W. F. Skeele, Dean
Thorough, Modern, and Progressive School
306 Blanchard Hall Phone 10082

HATCH & LOVELAND
"The Music Makers"
Printers, Publishers and Distributors of
Sheet Music. 412 Blanchard Bldg.

THE LOS ANGELES MUSIC SHOP
Octavo, Instrumental, Vocal, Sheet Music
315-316 Blanchard Bldg. Home 10082
233 South Broadway 234 South Hill Street

L. A. CONSERVATORY of Music and Arts
Mozart Theater Bldg., 730 S. Grand Ave.
Adeltha V. Carter, Kate McD. Brown,
Jaroslav de Zielinski, Bernard Berg.

ACADEMY OF SINGING
Everything necessary to know in Singing,
Sight, Ear Training, Harmony. Phone 10082
JOS. N. WHYBACK, 331 Blanchard Hall.

MISS JANIE BOLIN
Soprano Voice Piano Accompanist
Studio, 1239 South Hope St. Home F3169

IDA M. LEONARD
Cultivation of Speaking, Voice, Interpretation of Literature. Phone A-2555
Studio 806-7 Y. W. C. A. Bldg.

H. D. MUSTARD
Baritone
Studio, 400 Blanchard Hall

an audience before he can make converts, and a preacher a crowd before the contribution box is posssed.

Last week the members of the Musicians Club heard an address by J. T. Fitzgerald, manager of the Symphony Orchestra on the aims of the present board of directors of the orchestra. One item was the establishment of reduced rates for musical students—unmusical students of music would not care to hear the orchestra, anyway. For music at this affair, Sigmund Beel played several numbers, and Raoul Larra presented selections from his opera "La Habanera."

Considerable interest was taken by

CAL. SCHOOL of ARTISTIC WHISTLING
Agnes Woodward, Director
Pupils Prepared for Public Engagements.
428 Blanchard Hall Phone 10082

JOHN DAVID BEALL
Voice Development and Art of Singing. Instructor of many talented celebrities.
Studio Gamut Club. Phones F5437, Bd'y 2098

MARION SESSIONS
Teacher of the Piano Becker Method
2091 San Marino St.
Phone 51973

MISS GRACE PAGE
Teacher of Piano. Available for Public Engagements. Studio 610 Majestic Theater Bldg. Res. 1726 Santee St. Phone South 3300

BEULAH COOK GORDON
Soprano—Concerts and Recitals. Tues. and Fri. p.m. 334 Blanchard Building
Studio Phone 10082; Res. Wilshire 3178

JULIAN PASCAL
Piano
Studio 727 Majestic Theater Bldg.
Phone 77676

MRS. CATHERINE SHANK, Soprano
Teacher of Singing; Concerts, Receptions, Musicals. Telephone 534 Glendale
Studio: 701-702 Majestic Theater Bldg.

WILLIAM TAYLOR SPANGLER, Pianist
SUZETTE SPANGLER, Pianiste
335 Blanchard Hall
Tuesdays and Fridays

MARQUIS ELLIS
Tenor, Voice Placer, Director
Studio 605-9 Majestic Theater Bldg.
Broadway 3526 Los Angeles

MME. BEATRICE DE TROOST, Voice
722 Majestic Bldg., Wed. and Sat. Mornings
Tues. and Fri. 1217 Marengo Ave., South Pasadena

GENEVIEVE CHURCH SMITH
Lyric Soprano—Bel Canto
Pasadena: 568 N. Orange Grove Ave.
Room 438 Blanchard Hall

ANTHONY E. CARLSON, Basso
Voice Building, Repertoire, Classic and Modern. Lessons in German, French and Sight Singing. 506 Majestic Theater Bldg.

THE SCOVELL SCHOOL
Dramatic Arts, Stage Dancing, Stage Deportment, Oratory. 2 Gamut Club Bldg.
B'dway 2098 Home F5437

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
United States Land Office
Los Angeles, California, January 16th, 1914.

To Jesse M. McCall, care of J. W. F. Diss, 305 Stimson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. You are hereby notified that Herbert M. Horkheimer, who gives Suite 806 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, as his post-office address, did on December 17th, 1913, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, Serial No. 016647, made October 16th, 1912, for E1/2SW1/4, W1/2SE1/4, Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, San Bernardino Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Jesse M. McCall died at Santa Monica, California between October 16th, 1912, and April 16th, 1913; that neither said Jesse M. McCall prior to his death, nor any of his heirs subsequent to his death, established residence upon said land, or improved said land in any manner whatsoever, that the said land is unimproved and in its natural state, and that no settlement has been made upon said land by any person. That the only surviving heir is a sister of said McCall.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

FRANK BUREN, Register.
O. R. W. ROBINSON, Receiver.
Date of first publication, Jan. 24; second, Jan. 31; third, Feb. 7; fourth, Feb. 14, 1914.

musicians in the appearance here of Rudolf Friml's "Firefly," playing at the Majestic this week. It is unusual for a composer who has essayed the classic field with success to modify his style to suit the demands of popular opera. But this Friml has done with no small amount of satisfaction to his audiences. Friml's work was largely confined to piano composition. His pieces find ready acceptance by publishers and he has "arrived" to an extent which makes him the envy of his local contemporaries. Then a contract is thrown at his head to write this opera, and he drops his Debussaic tendencies for the nonce and goes to work on tunes that must be clear to the musical hoi polloi. And in "The Firefly" there is plenty of tune and harmonies that go as far as he dared toward being better than ordinary in comic opera. Yet he is at his best in the ensemble numbers. The finale to the first act is worthy of a setting in grand opera. I don't know why it isn't better than a lot that Verdi wrote. There, Mr. Friml, is that compliment enough? Few prima donnas would choose the title role in this opera. It calls for a diminutive figure and the voice of a florid soprano, equal to large requirements. She is an Italian girl who masquerades as a boy, with a party of sea-going merry-makers. Mme. Trentini would have been said to be built for the part—if the part hadn't been built for her. She is about fifty-six inches high and must weigh all of eighty pounds. And she has about fifty times that much voice, full and vibrant. And, withal, she is full of fun, and the comedy of the piece is no work for her. With excellent mounting, a cast that really can sing and a chorus that evidently was chosen more for voice than good looks, the piece gives good reason for its success.

This afternoon, the Dominant Club gives its monthly reception at the Ebell club house. The program will be given by Mrs. Robert Wankowsky, soprano, Lalla Fagge, violinist, and Arthur Babcock, baritone.

People's Chorus will incorporate, it is stated, and to that end has elected the following officers: President, John Wilfert; vice-president, Mrs. A. Snyder; secretary and treasurer, E. E. Norman. This is a wise move on the part of the chorus; probably it has learned wisdom from the recent history of the local Music Teachers' Association. The chorus is rehearsing Max Bruch's "Fair Ellen" for a concert proposed not far in the future.

February sees the musical season revive and the occasional congestion of musical events again puts in an appearance. Opening the month was Friml's opera, "The Firefly," at the Majestic; last Tuesday came Clara Butt—and husband, and they give a matinee recital this afternoon; Thursday was heard Charles W. Clark, baritone. John McCormack, the Irish ballad singer, comes to the Auditorium February 11 and 14; Mme. Jomelli sings tonight and Feb. 19 Yvonne de Treville, the "personally managed" soprano arrives on the local stage Feb. 17; and the Woman's Orchestra plays a program, with Mrs. McDermid and George Schoenefeld as soloists, Feb. 13. Brahms quintet gives its second recital Feb. 28, playing what the announcement calls "Death of the Maiden" quartet, of Schubert. This makes a dozen first class concerts for the month, with more to hear from.

Jaime W. Overton, known as one of the most promising Los Angeles violin products, made a good success in his first New York recital. The press speaks highly of his work. Musical America says his "audience was of good size" and "he invested his interpretations with the right proportion of intelligence and emotion." W. J. Henderson of the Sun: "He neither smears nor sentimentalizes. He plays honestly

and cleanly." Los Angeles musicians will rejoice in Jaime's success in the metropolis.

Chicago Opera Company will give "Parsifal" in eleven cities this spring. Los Angeles is one of them, and this opera will be presented at the Auditorium about March 9. Other operas announced are "Louise" and "Jongleur de Notre Dame." The Herald calls these latter "Garden operas"—evidently to keep us from classifying them as of the conservatory variety.

John McCormack, the well beloved Irish lyric tenor, will be heard in two recitals at The Auditorium, Wednesday evening, Feb. 11, and a matinee Saturday, Feb. 14. Special attention of Philharmonic patrons is called to the evening date, as it has been changed from the 10th to the 11th because of railroad connections. McCormack returned two weeks ago from Australia, where he has enjoyed a phenomenal success, equalled by no other artist in that land. His first visit to Australia was made two years ago when he toured the island with Melba and her company. He will tour this country until May, when he goes to England. Assisting him are Donald Macbeath, violinist,



Mme. Jeanne Jomelli

and Vincent O'Brien, pianist. McCormack is one of the most popular singers before the public, and is always greeted with capacity houses. His Los Angeles programs are as follows:

Wednesday Evening: Recit and Ave, "Deeper and Deeper Still Waft Her Angels" (Handel), McCormack; violin, (a) Intermezzo (Schumann), (b) J'ai pleuré en rêve (Hue), (c) The Lord is my Light (Allitsen), Mr. McCormack, violin, Mr. MacBeath; Irish Songs, (a) "She passed through the fair (arr. by Herbert Hughes), (b) The Lagan Love Song (arr. Hamilton Harty), (c) Kathleen Mavourneen (Crouch), Mr. McCormack, violin, Mr. MacBeath; arias, (a) La Maison Grise (Fortunio) (Messenger), (b) Finale, Act III Bohème (Leoncavallo), Mr. McCormack. Saturday Matinee: Ah Moon of My Delight (Liza Lehmann), Mr. McCormack, violin, Mr. MacBeath; (a) Du bist wie Eine Blume (Schumann), (b) Meine Liebe ist grün (Brahms), (c) Pleading (Elgar), (d) Mother o' Mine (Frank Tours), Mr. McCormack; Ancient Irish Songs (arr. Hughes), (a) Down by the Sally Gardens, (b) "She moved through the fair," (c) In Fanaids Grove, (d) The Next Market Day, Mr. McCormack, violin, Mr. MacBeath; (a) The Slighted Swain (Old English), (b) One Gave me a Rose (Schneider), (c) There was an Ancient Monarch (Mischa Elman), (d) Eleanor (Coleridge-Taylor), Mr. McCormack.

The Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra offered a program of lighter quality than that of the previous concert at its rehearsal Friday afternoon which proved a great success, and the same music will be repeated at the concert this evening at the Auditorium. The program will open with the Praeludium overture of Beethoven, and following this will come the first presentation in this city of the first suite, "L'Allegretto" and Sibelius' "Valse Triste."

THE WORLD FAMOUS MT. LOWE TRIP

—AND THE—

3 GREAT SIGHT SEEING TROLLEY TRIPS

"Balloon Route" — "Triangle" — "Old Mission"

should be your first recommendation to acquaintances and friends from points outside of Southern California desiring to obtain a thorough, quick and accurate knowledge of our country. In no other way may they obtain it as completely and at such a small cost. If you have not taken these trips yourself it will pay you. The Mount Lowe trip may now be made any day at an excursion fare of \$2 for the round trip from Los Angeles, and the Trolley Trips, each approximately 100 miles in length, a whole day's pleasant travel over different routes to and through the choicest part of Southern California may be made for \$1 each. Send for illustrated folders, or ask your nearest agent.

Pacific Electric Railway

Savings Deposits in Savings Banks in This State

—under the California law, are exempt from State, County and City taxes.

Consider this well before making an investment. 4% in a savings account may amount to more in the end than 6% in some taxable investment.

The SECURITY is the logical bank for savings depositors in Los Angeles. For twenty-five years, under practically the same management, it has ever aimed to anticipate and make ample provision for the banking needs of the community.

The SECURITY'S present patronage of over eighty-seven thousand individual depositors, has grown out of a prevailing certainty of this bank's solidity and satisfaction with its services and accommodations.

**SECURITY TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK**

Oldest and Largest Savings Bank
in the Southwest.

SECURITY BUILDING
Fifth and Spring
EQUITABLE BRANCH
First and Spring

The symphony will be Dvorak's famous "From the New World." Madame Jeanne Jomelli, a dramatic soprano with a voice of rare beauty and with personal and social attainments of an order owing to the length of the performance the curtain rises at eight in the evening and at two at the matinee.

Professional and Business Directory

MAISON LOUIS
Specialist of Wigs, Toupees, Transformation, Hairdressing
837 S. Broadway, near Hamburger's
Phone A5697 Los Angeles, Cal.

HARNES AND SADDLERY
SAMUEL C. FOY, (Established 1854)
315 North Los Angeles St. Bdw'y 1013

JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS
CARL ENTENMANN, Jeweler,
217½ S. Spring St., Upstairs

BOOKS, STATIONERY & PICTURES
JONES BOOK STORE, 226 West First St.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FIXTURES
FORVE-PETTEBONE CO., 514 S. Broadway.
Main 937; HOME F8037

OTTENBACHER & BUBECK
Upholsterers—Repairing and Refinishing
of Antique Furniture
2306½ S. Union Ave. West 1877; Home 25033

ARTHUR T. HOBSON, Special Representative
Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia
Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York
Res. 312 Cypress Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

SKINNER & COMPANY
Manufacturers of Exclusive Diamond
Mountings and Diamond Jewelry
905-906 Title Guarantee Building F6139

BOOK LOVER'S EXCHANGE
Loans Latest Fiction and Drama, 2 cents
a day. Special yearly rate.
314 Homer Laughlin Bldg.

BOYNTON NORMAL
A Review School for Teachers
Prepares for County Examinations
525 Stimson Bldg. A1840; Bdw'y 1919

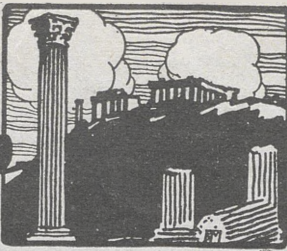
GEO. L. DICKINSON
Gen'l Agent Southern California
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.
915 Security Bldg. Los Angeles

FOR RENT

Well lighted and quiet studios in the
GAMUT CLUB BUILDING. Especially attractive quarters offered for
Musicians and Artists. For terms,
etc., apply to the manager.
1044 SOUTH HOPE STREET



Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK:

Chicago Society of Etchers—Museum Gallery of Fine Arts.

American and European Painters—Museum Gallery of Fine Arts.

Nona L. White—Royer Gallery.

William Wendt—Friday Morning Club.

Jean Mannheim—Friday Morning Club.

Louis H. Sharp—Pasadena.

Geo. L. Plowman—Steckel Gallery.

I wonder at times if the art loving public, if, indeed, there is such a public, does not weary of reading so much art patter. I have a confession to make. Occasionally, I approach my task of reviewing with reluctance, reasoning as I do: What can I find that is fresh and new? If I should accidentally stumble upon a new note in art, what is left to be said about it that has not already been said a hundred times? By this I not wish to go on record as declaring that our painters are not turning out new and exceedingly interesting canvases, for such is not my desire. Our local colony of art workers is an industrious lot and are all showing progress. In the great art centers of the world the critic may treat of a different painter every week for a year and yet pass by many worthy workers who deserve attention. The vocabulary of an art writer is strangely restricted and woefully limited. Art must be treated seriously and in a dignified manner. No license is allowed, hence all criticisms sound more or less alike. When a new painter springs into the light with a startling idea, he is at once made the idol of the press. Small wonder if the jaded palate of the critic attempts to whet itself on a new morsel. No doubt, the new movement in art was the direct result of an overdose of sound doctrine and solid diet in paint.

* * *

Antony Anderson, the well-known art writer, is scheduled to deliver a lecture before the art conference at the Friday Morning Club house, Wednesday, February 11. Like so many able critics, Mr. Anderson prefers to present his views in print rather than to put them over from the platform. However, he is a good talker and the art committee of the Friday Morning Club is fortunate in securing him. Mr. Anderson has chosen a meaty subject and one that offers ample opportunities to the discerning reviewer. He will speak on the timely topic, "Fake Pictures and Dishonest Dealers." This subject is one of great interest to all lovers of good art. It is also one in which Mr. Anderson is deeply interested from the viewpoint of a critic. In his long residence in Los Angeles he has been untiring in his efforts to develop an appreciation for the right thing in art and he bitterly resents any counter-influence that is brought to bear upon the public mind. Nothing retards the progress of art so much as do the art fakers, and Mr. Anderson has been fearless in denouncing their methods in print. The upward struggle of the painter is difficult at best and any stumbling block that can be removed from his path by the exposure of fake art receives our applause.

* * *

I have often wondered when Mother Nature gave birth to her great family of flower children. They are so varied in construction, so mixed in color and so fragile in character. The botanist cannot explain them without plunging us into confusion. He would have us believe all manner of strange things about flowers and the various families to which they belong. I always like to

associate them with the fairies and even then I am wont to run counter to grumpy persons who declare that there are no fairies. After all, when one stops to think about it, no doubt the flowers were not all born at the same time. Perhaps, they were nature's relaxation. After the mountains had been called forth the roses were created as a rest before a second great achievement was undertaken. This may not have been the way at all, but it sounds lovely and pleasant.

* * *

Regardless of the how and the why of flower creation, Nona L. White, the well known watercolorist, loves them and paints them with feeling and understanding. Miss White is just now holding an individual exhibition of her latest flower studies at the Royer Gallery. I am sure that this able painter knows all the artistic truths about flowers, and that is far more important than botanical truth. Miss White paints roses as only a lover of them could possibly work. Her compositions are sincere and her methods are direct and simple. Broad in treatment, clear in color, and delightful in arrangement, Miss White's flower studies are as joyful as an old-fashioned garden full of robin-redbreasts.

* * *

This has, indeed, been a season of print exhibitions. Never before in the art history of Los Angeles have we been afforded the pleasure and the profit of seeing so many good collections of the graphic arts. The Senter collection of etchings was shown for two months at the Museum Art Gallery in addition to a collection by Marion Holden Pope. Following this exhibit Lillian Drain, Carl Oscar Borg, and Arthur Dow exposed monotypes in the Arts and Crafts Room at the Museum. Japanese prints were also shown at this time and since then the famous Todd Ford collection of Japanese prints has been displayed at Pasadena. The Zorn collection of etchings created much attention when exhibited recently at the Friday Morning Club and at the Steckel Gallery we now have one of the largest and finest collections of prints by European and American workers that have been seen in Los Angeles.

* * *

Annual exhibition of etchings of the Chicago Society of Etchers arrived from Denver Monday and the collection is now on public view at the Museum Gallery of Fine Arts. This is unquestionably the largest and finest collection of prints by American and foreign etchers that has come to the west in recent years. Among the famous etchers represented, mention may be made of Frank A. Armstrong, Caroline H. Armstrong, George E. Burr, George Walter Chandler, Louis Caldwelst, Thomas R. Congdon, John W. Colton, Don R. Crane, Ozias Dodge, Edward Erts, Edith Loring Getchell, C. K. Gleason, Sears Gallagher, Anna Goldthwaite, Paul Hammersmith, Lester G. Hornley, E. T. Henley, Helen Hyde, Else E. Haas, Bertha E. Jacques, Katherine B. Kimball, Wm. A. Levy, Allen Louis, Katherine Merrill, Francis Melville, George C. Oakley, G. R. Partidge, Francis P. Paulus, Ralph M. Pearson, George T. Plowman, Ernest David Roth, Otta J. Schneider, Maude Hunt Squire, Thomas Wood Stevens, Helen B. Stevens, Dorothy Stevens, Calia M. Stuever, and others.

* * *

An exhibition of landscapes, figure studies, and portraits by Louis Hovey Sharp opened Monday at 294 East Col-

orado street, Pasadena, to remain for two weeks. About fourteen canvases are shown.

* * *

Seventy-five of the illustrative paintings, in black and white oils, by Will Foster are now on exhibition at the Edgerly, 1029 South Hope street. They will remain there through February.

* * *

Hamilton A. Wolfe will give a "Chalk Talk on Art" at the Friday Morning Club, Saturday, February 21.

Singer's Success Result of Grit

What may be accomplished by the grit and determination of the American girl when she really sets herself a goal to win, is strikingly illustrated in the career of Sibyl Sammis-MacDermid. Reared on a Dakota ranch with limited opportunities for music or study excepting those offered at Pierre, Miss Sammis was sent to Chicago by a relative who offered to give her a musical education. She proved a keen and earnest student, and in very short time was filling professional engagements, and while still in her teens toured the country as soloist with the Chicago Marine Band.

Since her return to America, Mme. Sammis-MacDermid has established herself as a well equipped artist and has appeared with the Damrosch Orchestra, St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, the Thomas Orchestra on tour and at home, and on tour with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberhoffer, director.

Mme. MacDermid will appear as soloist with the Woman's Symphony Orchestra, Los Angeles, Friday, February 13, at the Auditorium.

Winston Churchill's "The Inside of the Cup" has gone to press for the eighteenth time since its publication.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO DIS-SOLVE CORPORATION.

In the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles.

No. B-8869.

In the matter of the application of Bolte Manufacturing Company, a corporation, for dissolution of said Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that Bolte Manufacturing Company, a corporation, formed under the laws of the State of California, with its principal place of business in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, has presented to the Superior Court a petition praying that an order be made dissolving said corporation, and that Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, has been appointed as the time and the court room of department 10 of said Superior Court in the Court House in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, as the place at which said application is to be heard.

Witness my hand and seal of said Superior Court, this 2nd day of February, 1914.

H. J. LELANDE,
Clerk of the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

By A. ROBERTSON,
Deputy.
(Seal) NOLEMAN AND SMYER,
Attorneys for Applicant.

Sterling S. Boothe, pres. Leo. V. Youngworth, V. Pres. Earl Y. Boothe, Treas. Geo. A. Fitch, Sec'y.

-|- Red Cross Ambulance Service -|-

STERLING BOOTHE CO.

Successor to Orr & Boothe Co.

MORTICIANS

Twelfth and Hope Sts., Los Angeles

Home 60573 Main 6426

A. WILHELMI ALBERS

Instructor of Artistic Violin Playing

Studio: 726 Majestic Theater Bldg.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Phone Broadway 2332

F. S. HOOVER C. KOERNER
HOVER ART GALLERIES
ARTS & CRAFTS
HOME 57661 6321 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Mail orders solicited Write for catalogue

RAILSBACK CHINA CO.
Importers and Wholesale Decorators of White China

Keramic Artists' Materials
Revolution Kilns Campana Publications
Hasburg Gold Coover's Gold Letters
322 W. FIFTH ST. Phone F3623

P. J. BACHMANN

FINE ARTS

High Grade Picture Framing

1306 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles

HEMSTITCHING

Cloth Covered Buttons, Pleating, Etc.

ELITE BUTTON CO.

604 Title Guarantee Co.

S. E. Cor. 5th and Broadway

Phone F1255

Main 3167

F-3516

J. C. FERGUSON

Diamonds and all other Precious

Stones Bought, Sold, Exchanged

232-234 Laughlin Bldg.

315 South Broadway Los Angeles

Art and Artists Directory

LINDSTEDT STUDIO

617 So. Hill St. Los Angeles

Main 7338: A5615

Expert Kodak and Camera Repairing

CALIFORNIA CAMERA HOSPITAL

327 O. T. JOHNSON BLDG.

Phone A1525 All Work Guaranteed

ALICE DELMAR BRYANT

WATER COLOR ARTIST

Limited Number of Pupils Taken

SUITE 79-80 WALKER THEATER BLDG.

CANNON'S SCHOOL OF ART

Life Class

Mornings and Evenings

Studio, 304. 431 S. Hill St.

Z. V. HOOPER (Artists) T. S. RAZALLE

Tapestries—Oils—Watercolors

Instruction Order Work

415 Blanchard Hall 233 S. Broadway

L. A. SCHOOL OF ART and DESIGN

All branches taught. Day and night classes

Phone 51657. Sixth and Alvarado St.

Send for illustrated catalogue

MRS. CEFERINA D. De LUQUE

EDUARDO LUQUE

Oil Painting :: Instructions

Studio: Blanchard Hall 403

COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS U. S. C.

Leading Art School of the West

W. L. Judson, Dean 200 Ave. 66

Tel. 39036: Gar. 375

GUY E. ALBERTON

Watchmaker, Jeweler & Engraver

515 Title Guarantee Bldg. Phone F-3856

High Grade Jewelry Repairing

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In and for the County of Los Angeles.

In the Matter of the Application of Scott,

Powell & Keeley, Inc., a corporation,

to change its name.

No. B 8859. ORDER.

The petition of Scott, Powell & Keeley,

Inc., a corporation, praying for leave to

change its name to Los Angeles Under-

writers Agency Inc., having been filed

herein, and good cause appearing therefor,

it is hereby ordered that said petition be,

and the same is hereby set for hearing on

the 10th day of March, 1914, in Depart-

ment 10 of said Superior Court, at the

hour of ten o'clock a. m., and all persons

interested are then and there required to

be present and show cause, if any they

have, why said petition should not be

granted.

It is further ordered that a copy of this

order be published in "The Graphic," a

newspaper of general circulation, pub-

lished in the County of Los Angeles, State

of California, for at least four successive

weeks before said day of hearing.

Dated February 4th, 1914.

PAUL J. McCORMICK,

Judge.

SLOSSON & MITCHELL,

Attorneys for Petitioner.

Social & Personal

Marked by exquisite simplicity was the wedding Tuesday evening of Miss Mary Richardson, daughter of Mrs. Davis Richardson of 1669 West Adams street, to Dr. Lloyd Mills of New York city. Potted plants and masses of delicate fern, with here and there a tulle bow were the only decorations used, except in the dining room, where pink rose-buds decked the bridal table and studded the canopy of ferns and tulle arranged overhead. In the living room an altar of ferns was erected under a canopy of greenery and tulle. Here the ceremony was read by the Rev. C. Waring Leflingwell of San Rafael Heights, who was dean of St. Mary's School in Knoxville, which the bride attended for several years. The bridal gown of white satin was draped with chiffon and trimmings of real lace, and the veil of princesse lace was caught to the hair in the shape of a Juliet cap. The bridal bouquet was an armful of maidenhair ferns, with a cascade of tulle bows. Miss Jane Richardson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and was robed in fern-green charmeuse draped with chiffon, and she carried an arm bouquet of ferns with a shower of tulle caught with tiny pink rosebuds. Her headdress was a fetching little cap of silver lace and green. Little Jane Beatrice Richardson, the bride's cousin, was flower girl in a fluffy white frock with a green sash. Mr. Melvin George served as best man. Holding the satin ribbons which formed an aisle to the altar were Miss Virginia Nourse, Miss Angelita Phillips, Miss Hazel Childress, Miss Eloise Roen, Miss Florence Brown and Miss Katherine Ramsburg. After the wedding supper Dr. and Mrs. Mills left for Chicago, where they will make a brief stay before going to Vienna for a year. Later, they will return to Los Angeles to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Staats of 55 North Grand avenue, Pasadena, announce the engagement of their daughter Isabel Watson to Mr. Stuart O'Melveny of Los Angeles. Society has had no more interesting announcement this winter than that of the engagement of Miss Watson and Mr. O'Melveny, both well known in society in both cities. Mr. O'Melveny is the son of Henry W. O'Melveny, a well-known lawyer of Los Angeles, and is associated with his accomplished father in the practice of law. Miss Watson will be remembered as one of last season's debutantes, having made her initial bow to society at a large coming out party given both her sister, Miss Clara Watson, and herself at the Annandale Country Club. No date has as yet been set for the wedding, but it is expected to take place in the early spring.

Miss Bessie Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Danford M. Baker, whose marriage to Mr. Arthur Letts, Jr., will take place Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, has been the guest of honor at several pretty affairs, and there are many more scheduled for her. Miss Elizabeth Root gave a bridge luncheon for her Wednesday afternoon, decorations being of jonquils and ferns. This afternoon Mrs. Stoddard Jess will give a luncheon at her home on Harvard boulevard for twelve young girls, in honor of Miss Baker and also in compliment to Miss Lucile Hellman, and will deck her table in spring blossoms. Miss Baker has chosen for her attendants Mrs. Malcolm McNaghten, sister of Mr. Letts, and Mrs. James W. Dunham, matrons of honor, and the Misses Frances Smith, Ethel Getz, and Gretchen Buttner of Chicago as bridesmaids, Miss Buttner being the maid of honor. Mr. William C. Gibson will be best man,

and the ushers will be Messrs. Eugene C. Letts, Harlan Weaver, James W. Dunham and Malcolm McNaghten. Mrs. C. B. Weaver will give a theater party and tea for Miss Baker Monday afternoon.

Miss Daphne Drake was the guest of honor at the dancing party given last evening at Hotel Alexandria by Captain and Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner. The ballroom was bright with clusters of acacia blossoms tied with maline in a deeper yellow, and the supper tables were fragrant with spring blossoms. Among the many dinner parties given preceding the ball were those of Mrs. Nat Wilshire and Mrs. Jack Niven.

Miss Margaret Gaffey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Gaffey of San Pedro, has decided on a simple ceremony for her wedding to Mr. Montagu Ward, son of Mrs. Dolores Ward of this city. The service will be read in the presence of relatives only at the Gaffey home Saturday afternoon, Feb. 14.

Wednesday afternoon, at their home on South Figueroa street, Mrs. Hugh Livingston Macneil and her daughter, Mrs. Bernard Smith, gave the last of the series of afternoon teas which their friends have been enjoying this season. The beautiful rooms blossomed with American Beauty roses and with spring flowers. Assisting the hostesses were Mrs. Jonathan Slauson, Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny, Mrs. William E. Ramsay, Mrs. W. A. Edwards, Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori, Mrs. J. H. Utley, Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys, Mrs. Jaroslav Von Schmidt, Mrs. Frederick Stevens of Pasadena, Mrs. Murray Vosburg, Mrs. Roydon Vosburg, Miss Katherine Ramsay, Miss Marjorie Ramsay and Miss Severance.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard H. Stimson of Hotel Alexandria are in Seattle for a short visit.

Next Friday afternoon and evening Colonel and Mrs. William May Garland will rejoice the hearts of fifty of the "very younger set" with a dancing party at their home on West Adams street, with their sons, Masters Marshall and Jack Garland, as the small hosts.

Mrs. Albert Carlos Jones gave a theater party at the Burbank Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Edmund T. Perkins, and afterward tea was served at the Hotel Alexandria. Tuesday evening Mrs. Perkins was guest of honor at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, guests including Mrs. Hugh Livingston Macneil, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Bryant, Miss Kyle, who is Mrs. Holterhoff's house guest, Mr. George Cole and Mr. Keck. Mrs. Perkins has been the house guest of Mrs. Thomas, and after passing a week at San Rafael Heights the guest of Mrs. Campbell-Johnson, will return to Mrs. Thomas for a visit.

Mrs. Harriet W. R. Strong of the Ranchito del Fuerte, Whittier, and the Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, gave a tea party at the Alexandria Friday afternoon for Herr Adolf Tandler, following the rehearsal of the Symphony orchestra.

Mrs. Norman Bridge, Mrs. Henry W. Howard and Mrs. James T. Moore will give a tea party the afternoon of Feb. 18 for Los Angeles and Pasadena friends.

Mrs. Frederick Hicks gave a dinner Monday evening at the Hotel Alexandria in honor of Herr Adolf Tandler, director of the Symphony Orchestra.



They're Just Arrived!

The
Tango Beads and Tango Buckles
Beads of Amber, Jade--
Coral and Lapis;
Bow-knot buckles of rhinestone!

Slumber Robes
of Warm Italian Silk
in Roman Colorings
Priced at \$1.50 and at \$6.50!

New Silks--
Silk Cascade D'eau--
Georgette Crepe!

The J. W. Robinson Co.
Broadway and Third



A Winter Drink

When chilled by a drive during the crisp weather of winter, a glass of Ginger Ale produces a warmth that is satisfying and healthful. Order a case of **Puritas Ginger Ale** now—before you forget it.

Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company

P. O. Box 643—Station "C"

Main Plant: East Seventh St. and Santa Fe Railway Tracks

'Phones: Home 10053; Sunset Main 8191

American Beauties decorated the table, where covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Tandler, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald, the hostess' mother, Mrs. H. W. R. Strong, and Mr. Sigmund Beel.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Marshall gave an informal dinner party Tuesday evening at their home on Westlake avenue, spring blossoms being used in the decorations.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra T. Stimson will entertain February 18 with a dancing party at the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Waller Chanslor of Hotel Beverly Hills will leave next week for a trip abroad. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Chanslor's sister, Mrs. J. R. Johnstone of Kenmore avenue gave a bridge party for her sister, and Friday afternoon entertained a small coterie of intimate friends at a similar affair.

Mrs. E. E. Kerckhoff and Mrs. S. O. Houghton, Jr., will entertain February 16 and February 17 with afternoon musicales.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott of 912 West Twentieth street, entertained Thursday evening with a theater party at the Auditorium for Madame Jeanne Jomelli. After hearing the recital of Mr. Charles Clark the guests adjourned to the Lott home for a studio supper.

Mrs. Richard V. Day and Miss Gretchen Day gave a bridge luncheon at their home in St. James Park Wednesday afternoon. The small tables were bright with jonquils and violets, and places were arranged for Mrs. James Woolwine, Mrs. Richard D. Bronson, Mrs. Frank Carlisle, Mrs. Willard Doran, Mrs. E. A. Featherstone, Mrs. John Powers, Mrs. John Curran, Mrs. Hugh McFarland, Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Ridgeway, Miss Sara Hazlette and Miss Pinita Drake.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Kerr, who recently returned from London, were the guests of honor at a dancing party given Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Addison Bentley Jones of 524 South Garvard boulevard.

Mrs. John Hubert Norton of 834 West Twenty-eighth street has returned from New York, having been called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. John S. Van Doren. Later on Mrs. Norton will join her daughter, Mrs. Frances Gage, in Europe.

Los Angelans registered at Hotel del Coronado last week were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Bergin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Forrester, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Johnson, and Messrs. Marion Gray, C. J. Fickers and E. P. Wood. Mr. Carlton Burke also was at the Coronado last week to enjoy the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. John Dupee.

Aim of Directory Nurses' Bureau

Owing to its title, the California Hospital Nurses' Directory, is frequently confused with the hospital. As a matter of fact the sole connection with the institution is that the nurses who first organized the directory were engaged at the hospital. The directory is not a commercial organization, but has been established for the benefit of nurses, patients and physicians, and any nurse in good standing and with the proper credentials may register. It is the desire of the directory nurses to be of all the assistance possible to their associates in the city. After the expenses of the institution are paid, all the income is devoted to the sick nurses of the city, and it has already proved an inestimable help to a number of nurses who have fallen ill because of their strenuous duties. The present home of the California Hospital Nurses' Directory is at 137 North Carondelet street.

Blanchard Hall Studio Bldg.
Devoted exclusively to Music, Art and Science. Studios and Halls for all purposes for rent. Largest Studio Building in the West.
For terms and all information, apply to
F. W. BLANCHARD,
233 South Broadway 232 South Hill St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



CHENEY BROS.'

"Shower-proof" Foulards \$1.00

EVERY PATTERN NEW

No introduction to these popular silks is necessary. They are too well known to require it. Quality and price were never more pleasingly combined than in this fashionable fabric. A splendid variety of entirely new designs await your selection. 23-in. wide.

The Homephone offers a service out of all proportion to its cost. It is an alert, willing messenger that performs your bidding instantly night or day. Just call our Contract Department F-98.

Home Telephone & Telegraph Co.
716 So. Olive St.

Removed

CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL
NURSES' DIRECTORY, Inc.

to 137 NO. CARONDELET ST.
Mgr., Lillian Simpson, Graduate Nurse
All Graduate Nurses Registered.
Calls answered day and night.
556806 Wilshire 5184
Price \$25.00 Per Week
for general nursing.

W. W. MINES & CO.
REAL ESTATE
4th Floor Realty Board Bldg.
631 S. Spring Street.

BEKINS
Fire-Proof Storage
250 South Broadway

THE PACIFIC
Japanese AAA Employment Bureau
House Cleaning & Gardening Dept.
Removed to 445 South Olive Street
Phones: F-1078; Main 1714
Largest and Most Popular Office

Gowns for the Opera

For the ball room, for the reception, the theater, the afternoon tea or bridge party; in fact gowns for any occasion skillfully created and exclusively designed at reasonable prices and on short notice when desired. Furnish your own materials if you wish. Come in tomorrow and let us talk over that new gown.

MISS LANE

Modiste to the Ultra-Fashionable
733 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

First Special Sale during Month of February—2d Saturday

J. GERZ, Ladies' Tailor

New Quarters—504 Title Guarantee Bldg., Cor. 5th and Broadway

\$85 Tailor Made Suit to Order, 70

\$75 Tailor Made Suit to Order, \$60

\$75 Tailor Made Suit to Order, \$50

\$60 Tailor Made Suit to Order, \$45

\$45 Linen Suits to Order, \$35

This is a great opportunity for swell dressers. Don't miss the chance.

504 Title Guarantee Building

Joseph Greene

Tailor to ultra-fashionable women
invites your attendance at his

GRAND SPRING OPENING

Week of February 9

at 733 South Broadway

Special prices will prevail.

AQUAPELLA PRODUCTS

FACTORY:
Hoover at Ninth
Wilshire 2121

Stops All Leaks

Manager
C. O. Wannack

MANUFACTURERS OF
AQUAPELLA ROOFING — AQUAPELLA CEMENT — AQUAPELLA
PAINT — AQUAPELLA DRAINBOARDS, FLOORING and FIREPROOF
PAINT — AQUAPELLA WATERPROOFING
ROOF REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

**IF YOU LOVE YOUR FAMILY
SEE**

RICHARD H. DAVENPORT

AGENCY DIRECTOR

WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

F 6789 1012 Title Insurance Bldg. B'way 147

Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

"Kismet!" The name suggests veiled hours peeping slyly from windows curtained with rosy silk, and stolid eunuchs, clouds of incense and silken robes. And there are all these and more in Edward Knoblauch's "Kismet," which Otis Skinner is giving at the Mason Opera House this week. "Kismet" is not a play; it is a pageant, a series of wonderful pictures. There are men and women, love and hatred, wisdom and foolishness, cruelty and tenderness, and one man, who in the round of one day touches the heights and drains the dregs of all life. But all of these things are merely threads, skeins of red and gold and drab and wondrous colorings for the weaving of a tapestry to delight the eyes and to wrap one around with silken softness and splendor. There is a curious unreality about the action of the play—it is like the vision of Camelot the Lady of Shalott must have seen in her mirror—a glory of sight and color and sound, but only a reflection.

There is Hajj, the beggar, an engaging rascal who sits before a mosque and whines and wheedles and smiles and curses and taunts the passersby. Comes Jawan, an outlaw, who in earlier days has stolen the wife and child of Hajj, who has sworn vengeance. Jawan is old and broken and would buy his way into heaven with alms and charity. Hajj takes the purse that the rascal throws him, planning to use it to avenge himself. He goes to the bazaars to buy beautiful things for himself and his daughter, Marsinah, but loth to give up his gold, steals the stuff and escapes. But he is arrested and Mansur, chief of the police, sentences him to dismemberment of his right hand. To prevent this Hajj offers to put the hand at the service of Mansur. The latter is in sore straits because of his embezzlement of public moneys, and desires that the Caliph be killed, as in this way Mansur may conceal his peculations. He promises to wed Hajj's daughter in return for Hajj's knife thrust that shall do away with the young ruler. Hajj is lifted to the seventh heaven, and not even the woe of Marsinah, who is secretly betrothed to a young man who has strayed into her garden, can turn him from his plot. But the Caliph is saved from Hajj's knife by his coat of mail, and Hajj is thrust into a dungeon. Here he finds Jawan, who has been arrested for his past sins against the law. Hajj breaks his bonds and strangles Jawan. When the jailer brings the latter a pardon, Hajj dons the dead man's clothes, and rescues Marsinah from the foul clutches of Mansur. Then it is revealed that Marsinah's lover is the young Caliph. For a moment there are wild dreams of wealth and luxury flitting across the mind of Hajj. But the Caliph banishes him from Bagdad; and Hajj takes the vow to make the pilgrimage to Mecca and there wash away his sins in the sacred well. And the story ends where it began, with Hajj snoring peacefully on the steps of the mosque.

It is a tale from the Arabian Nights, and its success is made possible only by Otis Skinner as Hajj and the wonderful scenery so lavishly provided. Skinner is a subtle Hajj, a creature of flashing eyes and white teeth in a skin of bronze, a sly, engaging rascal, with a naive vanity and a childlike humor, and the bitterness and wisdom of manhood. His characterization is developed with infinite pains and attention to detail, so that Hajj is not the cre-

ation of an actor, but a man of flesh and blood. His company is not of a great excellence, as the members are all more or less inclined to elocutionary methods. Merle Maddern plays Marsinah with sweet simplicity, but with little of the Eastern glamour and with slight justification for the poetic description heaped upon her by her lover and her father. Richard Scott is a magnificent Nubian in appearance and

"The Candy Shop" was so excellent that it served as an appetizer for the Gaiety shows, but "How D'ye Do" does not come within calling distance of the standard that the Rock and Fulton aggregation set. In the first place the show is filled with what in theatrical parlance is termed "old stuff." The jokes are so ancient that they are frosted with rime, and there are not enough of singing and dancing novelties to carry the offering to any great success. Bickel and Watson are the chief comedians, and repeat the prize fight stunt and the piano moving episode that made such a hit with Anna Held. Their Dutch band conception is the funniest thing they do; next to Walter Catlett it is the funniest thing in the show. Catlett, who is remembered as one of the Ferris Hartman company, has developed amazingly since his engagement here. He has a staircase dance which he does so well

Widow" and "The Chocolate Soldier," but will graduate into bigger things. Emma Trentini in "The Firefly" is a musical treat at the Majestic this week. Mme. Trentini is an elfin creature with a big voice swelling out with amazing volume from her small self. There is nothing pretty about her, she has far less of comeliness than most stage people, and yet wherever she goes she charges the atmosphere with electricity. "There's something about her," that mysterious thing that is more than beauty or brilliance—although of the latter she has an abundant share. She fairly thrills with magnetism, and so cordially invites the audience to like her that they make no effort to resist. And she sings like a meadowlark—one that has been trained and taught, but one that has never lost the love for song, just because it is singing. Her company contains a number of the best voices we have had here for many months, and Mr. Friml has given them every opportunity with a series of songs that are far above the usual comic opera standard. Oscar Figman is accorded a warm welcome and makes the most of his opportunities in an exaggerated character sketch of a dyspeptic secretary, and William Wolff paints an old German of rare charm in the part of Herr Franz, the choirmaster. The production shows the signs of wear and tear, and is far from fresh even in the girls' tights, but the music and the voices more than atone for this shortcoming.

Good Bill at the Orpheum

None of us will ever outgrow childhood love for "magic," even though the savor of seeing a "magician" produce a barnyard out of a silk hat, or of palming cards, etc., may have become flat. Nevertheless, having outgrown the inevitable, "how does he do it" stage, every aggregation of adults takes a sheepish pleasure in witnessing illusions, provided, of course, that they are good ones. And Horace Goldin, the headliner at the Orpheum this week, is a master of the black art. He gives a revue of all the famous conjurers with their famous tricks, and then does a number of his own that are amazingly clever. His "Tiger God" is an especially elaborate production, although there is a little too much of pantomime to hold the interest. The appearing and disappearing feats in it, however, are mystifying even to a blasé audience. For the benefit of those who missed the Douglas Cranes last week, this clever couple was held over the first part of this week. They are clever people, graceful and appealing. Mr. Crane is a good dancer, but little Mrs. Crane is more than that. Not only is she a lithe young creature in her terpsichorean revels, but she has a fetching beauty and personality. Although Maude Muller and Ed Stanley were forced to perform without their make-up Monday afternoon, after-effects of the washout, it did not affect their act. Miss Muller is an eccentric comedienne with a speaking voice that is like a fog horn, and a singing voice that is decidedly musical. Mr. Stanley is a good partner for her and between them they keep the house in an uproar of mirth, and even affect the orchestra to an occasional grin. An elaborate musical act, "The Luck of the Totem," is presented by Harry Girard, Agnes Cain Brown and their company. The support is excellent and the music is of the sort guaranteed to take with a vaudeville audience, especially with such good voices to carry it, and so winsome a girl as Agnes Brown to sing sentimental lays. But the plot of the little musical play is woefully forced and artificial. J. Hunter Wilson and Effie Pearson are mildly funny in "At the Reception," and Lillian Herlein, billed as a prima donna, cannot be said to sing, but she does wear a series of stunning gowns. Holding over are Lew Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen and the Five Sullys.

Offerings for Next Week

Bayard Veiller's notably successful



NANCE O'NEILL, IN "THE ASH TRAY," AT THE ORPHEUM

George Gaul, a villain straight out of the thousand and one tales.

The scenery is wonderful—in fact, it is marvelous. The bazaar street, with its beggars and vendors, its processions and its largesse, its quarrels and its kindnesses, is given with a completeness that is little short of astounding. There are a dozen scenes of entrancing color, and one melodramatic bit, laid in the dungeon of Hajj, that is thrilling. David Belasco never achieved the equal of "Kismet"—the wonder is that any manager anywhere ever had the courage to expend so lavishly on so frail a being.

"How D'ye Do" at the Morosco

After enjoying an enforced vacation of almost a week, in the attempt to get from San Francisco, the Gaiety company finally opened at the Morosco Saturday night in "How D'ye Do."

that the audience cannot realize the long hours of practice it must have taken to perfect it. The effect of it in the last act is a novelty that is clever, and the maneuvers of the black-and-white chorus are worthy Ned Wayburn himself. Ruby Norton and Sammy Lee work overtime in their songs and dances. Both of them excel in the latter art, but they should have better songs. Arthur Clough makes a hit with his acceptable tenor, Irving Newhoff should be given a bigger chance, for he has the best voice in the company, and is granted but one song. There are many familiar faces, both in the chorus and among the principals.

"The Firefly" at the Majestic

If Rudolf Friml can write more music like that he has composed for "The Firefly," the day will soon come when he will not only outstrip "The Merry

modern drama, "Within the Law," with Margaret Illington in the chief role, will be the attraction at the Majestic theater for the week beginning Monday night, Feb. 9. "Within the Law" has been one of the play successes of the decade, and aside from the appeal of its story, it places on the stage a phase of modern life in large cities that vitally concerns the public. The heroine, Mary Turner, a salesgirl in a New York department store, is committed to prison for three years for a theft of which she is innocent. She is hounded by the police after her release from prison, and it is then that she becomes a clever crook, and sets about avenging herself upon the man who was responsible for her incarceration. The play has made a success in England and Australia as well as in New York, where it is now in its second year. Margaret Illington's delineation of Mary Turner is said to be her most brilliant achievement, and the cast that surrounds her includes Robert Elliott, Howard Gould, Frank E. Camp, Jules Ferrar, Neil Moran, Hilda Keenan, Sonia Jasper and several others.

"The Pigeon" will close at the Little Theater this evening, and Monday night the Little Theater company will make known for the first time in this city Arthur Schnitzler's comedy, "Anatol," which gives every preliminary indication of being one of the most popular offerings of the season. "Anatol," is entertainingly frank, disclosing five episodes in the love career of a young Viennese gallant. Forrest Winant, whose success as Ferrand in "The Pigeon" won him a hearing, will have the role of Anatol, and Richard Vivian will be seen as Max, his intimate friend. The first episode, which Schnitzler has termed, "Ask me no questions, and I'll tell you no lies" will introduce Gertrude Workman, known locally as a clever actress, to the ranks of stage professionalism. In the Christmas present scene, Lillian Lawrence will appear as the married woman. In the episode with Biana, the circus rider, Anna Settle will portray that volatile young woman, and in the farewell supper episode, Ethel Gray Terry will be seen as Mimi of the chorus, while Elsie Jane Wilson will have a splendid opportunity in the final episode, in which Anatol tries to get to church for his wedding. Los Angeles has never seen anything like "Anatol," and its reception will be an interesting experiment.

Otis Skinner's appearances in Edward Knoblauch's oriental drama, "Kismet," are drawing capacity houses to the Mason Opera house, and it is probable that the engagement of two weeks will be one of the most prosperous that the theater has known. "Kismet" possesses all the richness of romance, the variety of episode and the oddly mingled tragedy and humor of the famous stories of Scheherazade. It is because of these qualities that "Kismet" has found favor all over the world. The role of Hajj, the Beggar, is the most interesting that has fallen to the lot of Mr. Skinner, and one in which he wins high laurels. Surrounding the star is a company of one hundred, and a production which has never been excelled here for lavishness of detail and beauty of conception. Unusual order, will be the soloist, singing Saint Saens' "Hymn to Pallas Athene" and an aria from the Debussy opera "L'Infant Prodigue."

Bickel and Watson and their seventy dancing and singing associates in "How D'ye Do" are attracting crowded houses to the Morosco theater, where they will begin their second week Sunday afternoon. The engagement of "How D'ye Do" is limited to a brief period, because the new G. M. Anderson show, "The Sweetest Girl in Paris," with Marie Dressler heading the cast, will soon be ready to leave San Francisco for its coast tour, and is booked for an engagement at the local theater. Bickel and Watson, in their piano-moving act, their society prize fight, and their little German Band stunt

move the audience to tears of laughter, and Lee and Norton, and Walter Catlett, are also star features. The staircase scene in the last act is one of the most striking effects that have been achieved for a musical play and is both beautiful and novel. There is a big company, with a large chorus of good looking girls who know how to sing and dance, and who are utilized to advantage in several big numbers.

Sunday afternoon Kitty Gordon and her associates will enter upon the third big week of the new musical play, "Pretty Mrs. Smith," which has been scoring a tremendous success at the Burbank theater. Owing to the fact that Manager Morosco has already completed arrangements for the New York production, the engagement is positively limited, no matter how heavy the demand for seats. It might enjoy a run of many weeks, judging from the line at the box office. Oliver Morosco and Elmer Harris are responsible for the book and lyrics, while Harry James wrote the melodies. Kitty Gordon makes a beautiful Mrs. Smith in a series of striking gowns, and Charlotte Greenwood, who has the comedy role of Letitia Proudfoot, also has scored a tremendous hit, as have Sydney Grant and Forest Stanley. The play is elaborately mounted, and the costumes are especially stunning.

With the exception of one act—Horace Goldin and his magic—the bill at the Orpheum beginning Monday afternoon, February 9, will be entirely new. That is, of the incoming bill, seven acts will be new here. The headliner will be Nance O'Neil, who is a prime favorite here. She is a star of the legitimate stage, having recently been under the Belasco management. For her Orpheum tour she is using a new view of the "eternal triangle" play—"The Ash Tray," with the scenes laid in India. Another strong act on the new bill is presented by Fred Lindsay, the Australian bushman, who does things with a stock whip, and has perfect control of the 30-foot lash of this odd weapon. Bert Fitzgibbon, known as the original Daffydil, has a monologue of an unusual sort, and Albert von Tilzer, writer of popular songs, will be heard in his own interpretation of his bird-like melodies, with the assistance of Dorothy Nord. Martin Johnson, who made the "Snark" voyage with Jack London, will tell all about it, with a series of pictures. Vera McCord and Arthur Show will appear in a sketch entitled, "Just Like a Woman." There will be the usual orchestra program and the motion pictures.

In response to the big demand, the famous Klein drama, "The Lion and the Mouse," will be continued at Millers Theater for a second week, beginning Monday evening. This is one of the finest productions of a modern popular drama that has been given to the film stage, and has been greeted by capacity houses all this week, many people having been turned away. This week will be the last, however.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Jan. 22, 1914.

019601. Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Robert E. Wirsching, whose post-office address is 539 Britannia St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 31st day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019601, to purchase the Lot 1, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 30, SW 1/4 SE 1/4, SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 19, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$399.48, the stone estimated at \$199.74 and the land \$199.74; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 7th day of April, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

Broadway, near Ninth. LOS ANGELES' LEADING PLAYHOUSE Oliver Morosco, Manager
Beginning Monday Night, Feb. 9—The Greatest Sensation the Stage Has Ever Known—The Success of the Century.
ARCH SELWYN PRESENTS

MARGARET ILLINGTON

In Bayard Veller's World-Wide Dramatic Success,

Within the Law

IT'S CLEAN—IT'S HUMAN—IT'S AMERICAN
Nights and Sat. Mat., 50c to \$2. Wed. Mat. at popular prices.

MOROSCO THEATER Broadway bet. Seventh and Eighth

Beginning Monday Night, Feb. 9,
Second Big Week of the Limited Engagement of the 60 Horsepower Musical Jollity

HOW D'YE DO?

With the Celebrated Comedians
BICKEL & WATSON and NORTON & LEE, HOWARD & LAWRENCE,
WALTER CATLETT
And the Millionary Musical Chorus of Sixty Stunning Beauties.
Another Great \$2.00 worth for \$1.00.
Nights—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1; Matinees—25c, 50c and 75c.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER Main Street. Near Sixth.

BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, FEB. 8.
Oliver Morosco Presents the Internationally Famous Star,

KITTY GORDON

Third Week of the Successful New Comedy, with Music,

PRETTY MRS. SMITH

By OLIVER MOROSCO and ELMER HARRIS—Music by HARRY JAMES.
With a Specially Selected Cast, Including
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD and SYDNEY GRANT

Broadway, bet. 6th & 7th. Home 10477. Main 977 ORPHEUM THEATER THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE

AMERICA'S FINEST THEATER—ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Week Beginning Monday Matinee, Feb. 9.

NANCE O'NEIL & CO. in "In Self Defence"

BERT FITZGIBBON Original Daffydil
MARTIN E. JOHNSON South Sea Travelogues
McCORD & SHAW "Just Like a Woman"
ALBERT VON TILZER and Dorothy Nord
SHARP & TUREK Chocolate Dandies
WILSON & PEARSON "At the Reception"

Last week here, HORACE GOLDIN, The Master Magician.
Symphony Orchestra Concerts 2 and 8 p. m. World's News in Motion Views.
Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c. Boxes \$1; Matinee at 2 DAILY, 10-25-50c; Boxes 75c.
Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Night Prices.

"THEATER
BEAUTIFUL"

THE AUDITORIUM

L. E. BEHYMER,
Manager.

FOURTH PUBLIC REHEARSAL AND CONCERT

Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra

(Seventeenth Consecutive Season.)
HERR ADOLF TANDLER, Director. SIGMUND BEEL, Concert Master.
Friday Afternoon, February 6, 3 o'clock, 25 cents to \$1.00.
Saturday Evening, February 7, 8:15 o'clock, 35 cents to \$2.00.

Soloist JEANNE JOMELLI, Soprano

Seats on Sale Daily at Auditorium Box Office.
James Taber Fitzgerald, Chairman Management Committee.

LITTLE THEATER---

South Figueroa, near Pico.
Phones: Home 25711; Broadway 7733.

Week Beginning Monday Night, Feb. 9.

The Brilliant, Piquant Viennese Comedy,

Anatol

MASON OPERA HOUSE

Broadway bet. First and Second streets.

Charles Frohman—
Klaw & Erlanger, Lessees.
W. T. WYATT, Manager.

Beginning Monday Night, Feb. 9—Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays
Second Big Week

Otis Skinner in Kismet

AN ARABIAN NIGHT

Nights and Saturday Matinees, 50c to \$2; Wednesday Matinees, 50c to \$1.50.

MILLER'S THEATER—Home of the Plate Glass Mirror Screen

Junction of Spring, Ninth and Main
Beginning Monday, Feb. 9th, Second and Positively the Last Week of
Chas Klein's most-talked-of-play, THE LION AND THE MOUSE
Seats—10c. Loges—15c.

Books

It is a story winged with wit and satire. The wings do not always balance, but that only serves to make the flight all the more erratically interesting. As one of Mr. Chesterton's more or less extinguished contemporaries has said:

Mad Mullah Chesterton's at it again,
Doing things with a magic pen,
That sets us laughing now and then:
What of that?

Well—nothing; although we're inclined to say
Of this twentieth-century Rabelais,
That he talks, although in a graceful way,
Through his hat.

The poet may have been "wright." We do not know. In any event, Mr. Chesterton's hat is a magic hat and he does not always "talk through it." Often, he peeks over the brim to see how we are taking his Rabelaisian philosophy of life. He is quite willing to be laughed at, even though he takes himself seriously, wherein he differs from the great French satirist, who took life seriously. We are inclined to believe that Mr. Chesterton does not. And Mr. Chesterton, in taking himself seriously has a Gangantuan task on hand. His abandonment of expression is studied. It is the art of artlessness. As he once said: "The wind would have blown me out of shape, had I any shape to be blown out of." And this bit of humor might at times apply to Mr. Chesterton's sense of literary as well as physical proportion, for he is big enough to do about as he likes.

Incidentally, Mr. Chesterton wrote "The Flying Inn," and we are glad that he did. The hero of this utterly English story is an Irishman, which is not so much of a bull as it might at first seem. There is method in his midsummer madness. Mr. Chesterton's artistic sense may be elastic but it would never have allowed him, even in his wildest dreams of literary vagabondage, the latitude of endowing an Englishman with the originality, raw wit and inventiveness that grace the hero of the tale, Captain Dalroy, a red broth of a man with a voice like the bull of Bashan, and other characteristics not incompatible with that historic bovine. The book is a rich, full-bodied satire on present day England. The abolishment of inns is the tenor of its theme. Incidentally, oriental mysticism is held up to ridicule, along with those "simple souls" who, swathed in the garments of luxury are seeking new sensations. English peasantry represents fact; English nobility, theory. Mr. Chesterton is stage-manager and the play begins.

Captain Patrick Dalroy, exiled from the British navy, becomes a soldier of adventure and eventually, King of Ithaca. Through the intervention of the powers he is exiled from his temporary kingdom and returns to England, making directly for the "Old Ship," an inn maintained by his friend, Humphrey Pump, an innkeeper of uncommon intelligence. Shortly after Dalroy's arrival at the inn, Lord Ivywood, an English diplomat, confiscates and destroys the miscellaneous vintage of the inn, and ousts the proprietor. ("See violation of sub-section 113-d of the Act, etc.") Pump and his friend Dalroy manage to save one keg of rum and the inn signboard, together with a cheddar cheese. Thus equipped they seek, and, often, seek to avoid, divers and sundry adventures thrust upon them by circumstances over which they are not particularly anxious to have control.

They purchase a donkey and cart, and it may be stated here and now that

Mr. Chesterton does full and loving justice to the donkey. A dog is next attached to their itinerant menage, and later they annex a motor-car, to which the sign of the "Old Ship" is fixed as a mast. Their wildly picturesque adventuring enlists the poetic sympathies of Dorian Wimpole, M. P. J. P., self-styled "Poet of the Birds," who originally owned the motor-car which they found necessary to abduct. Don Quixote was a puling infant in knight-errantry compared with these crusaders of the highways. The cheese, which is their chief, in fact their only sustenance of a solid order, remains steadfast to its reputation. Dorian Wimpole, the poet, expatiating on the new-found delight of gipsying about England and actually becoming hungry, says: "What an extraordinary thing! Why, I'm quite comfortable. Such a thing has never happened before. . . . And how holy this cheese tastes."

"It has gone on a pilgrimage," answers Dalroy, "or rather, a crusade. It's a heroic, fighting cheese. 'Cheese of all cheeses, cheeses of all the world,' as my compatriot Mr. Yeats, says to the something-or-other of battle. It is almost impossible that this cheese can have come out of such a coward as a cow."

Lord Ivywood, suave, sincere, immaculately English, makes love to the delightful Joan of the story, who knew Captain Dalroy in his youth. Joan has not forgotten the Irish captain, who is the direct antithesis of the English lord. The story assumes international proportions. The sign of the good inn "The Old Ship" is planted before many doorways, and is always effective in attracting its partisans. The crusade is concluded in a mighty burst of glory and the ultimate triumph of right.

None but Gilbert Chesterton could have imagined, much less have written such a comprehensive, buoyant, humorous series of adventures, and not the least charm of the story is the lyric satire of the author's clever verse. The title is startling. A "Flying Inn," to say the least, is an oddity. The tale is also startling. It is compact with humor. The reader who cannot laugh with Mr. Chesterton, has something lacking in his cosmos. The reader who cannot find something better than laughter in the story, lacks even more. 'Tis a broth of a book. ("The Flying Inn." By Gilbert K. Chesterton. John Lane Co.)

Magazines of the Month

Magazine writers have great cause to be thankful to the Mexican troubles across the border, for they have proved as manna in the wilderness to many of them, for short stories, opinions, and even novels. Clinton Dangerfield uses Madero and his uprising as his excuse for a novel, "The Massage of the Sword," which opens Lippincott's for February. Short stories in the issue include Florence Seldon Peple's poignant study, "The Home of the Happy Lady," Owen Oliver's whimsical "Mixed Doubles," T. C. McConnell's "When Lummux Gets a Head Mark," "The Other Man's Story," by Kenneth Groesbeck, and "The Missus and the Kids," by Harold Playter. Anne Thackeray Ritchie writes of "Modern Sibyls," Samuel Scoville, Jr., of "Trappers of Men," and Edward Sherwood Mead of "The National Currency Bill." There are the usual epigrams, poems, discussions, etc.

Walter E. Clark, former governor of Alaska, and Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, are responsible for

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY February Twelfth

It was he who said, "You can fool some of the people all the time, all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

This remarkable axiom is being proved today by more and more people buying more and more

MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE PENS

For sale at popular prices by

Cunningham, Curtiss & Welch Company
252 South Spring St.

You Obtain Both Quality and Quantity
When You Use

CARBON BRIQUETS

Their Cost is Small and They Give a Remarkable Amount of Heat

\$9.00 per ton \$4.75 per half ton \$2.50 per quarter ton
Free delivery, except in outlying districts,
where a small additional transportation
charge will be made.

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation

645 South Hill Street.
BRIQUET OFFICE PHONES MAIN 8620 and 60199.

CASA VERDUGO SEGUNDA

The Cafe that's different
736 So. Spring St.
Phone A-1046 :: B'dway 4647

LA PUNTA Y LA ROSA
superbly sinuous — daintily dashing,
in the dances of old Castile

Cafe Bristol

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Jan. 22, 1914.

019563

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Louisa J. Lee, whose post-office address is Glendale, Cal., did, on the 28th day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and application, No. 019563, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and Lot 2, Section 34, Township 2 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$126.50, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$75.90; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 8th day of April, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Jan. 22, 1914.

019216

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Birdie Emma Meyer, whose post-office address is Ocean Park, Cal., did, on the 27th day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019216, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., San Bernardino Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 6th day of April, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

"Yesterday and Tomorrow," the study which opens February "Sunset." Mr. Clark writes of yesterday in our northern possessions, and Mr. Lane, through an interview, tells of the plans for tomorrow. Winfield Hogaboom turns attention to the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, and the Merritt home in Pasadena is pictured in the Sunset's "Stately Homes of California" series. The Los Angeles aqueduct is considered by Walter V. Woehlke, and E. Alexander Powell continues his motor trip in "Autobirds of Passage." Fiction includes "Rations for Three," by Hugh Johnson, "The Statesmanship of Missouri Babe," by John Kenneth Turner, "The Hog," by Brevard Mays Connor, "The Man Who Won," by Wm. R. Lighton, "Tainted Wealth," by Peter B. Kyne, and "The Hour of Virtue," by Theodore Brand.

In Harper's Magazine for February Charles Wellington Furlong out-Roosevelts Roosevelt with an article, illustrated with photographs, entitled "Through the Heart of the Surinam Jungle." Sydney Brooks considers "The Too Adaptable American," and Edward S. Martin discovers foreign places in "A Philosopher in Central Park." Mrs. Eugene McLean's "A Northern Woman in the Confederacy" is continued as is Arnold Bennett's latest novel, "The Price of Love." Short stories are "Zulik, the Magnificent," by George K. Stiles, "The Amethyst Comb," by Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, "Susie, Sans Souci," by Henry Wallace Phillips, "With Flags Flying," by Cecil Chard, "Emma," by Louise Closser Hale, "The Outrage at Port Allington," by R. E. Verne, and "The Handkerchief Lady's Girl," by Wilbur Daniel Steele.

Notes From Bookland

Maurice Hewlett is writing a novel which, it is said, will be entirely different from anything he has hitherto attempted. The story will be part prose and part verse. In London the author's previous story, "Bendish," has been much discussed, admired, and criticized. Most people believe it to be a true though, perhaps, ruthless portrait of Byron. It is interesting to hope that the latter's house in Piccadilly remains practically unchanged since the day he left it, in a rage, for the last time. It now belongs to the Baron d'Erlanger, and in the floor of the Baroness' drawing room is still the trapdoor through which the poet used to vanish before his wife's disapproving and astonished gaze. The many Byron manuscripts, letters and portraits which still exist, and many of which have never been reproduced or printed, are now in the possession of two women—the one the niece, the other the widow, of the late Lord Lovelace, only surviving grandson of the poet. The one is the Hon. Mrs. Neville Lytton, daughter of Lady Anne Blount, Lord Lovelace's only sister; the other is Mary, Countess of Lovelace, to whose pious care her husband left all the secret documents connected with that most amazing and revealing of books, "Astarte," a work, be it said, which confirmed the truth of Harriet Beecher Stowe's much disputed story.

It is of interest to note that for the second time in its history a woman has been elected member of the British academy committee. The first so honored was Lady Ritchie, (Anne Makepeace Thackeray.) The second is Margaret L. Woods, author of "Esther Vanhomrigh." The academic committee, while numbering many distinguished literary men, lacks some of the greatest English writers of the day. In fact, a number of them have refused the distinction. As is the case with its more famous and far greater brother, the French Academy, it has had to bear with a good deal of ridicule and satire. There are even those unkind enough to assert that the academic committee was only founded in order that Edmund Gosse, the polished essayist, who is now librarian to the

house of lords, might hear himself called by his French friends and admirers, "Monsieur l'Academicien." The literary academy has, however, made great strides within the last ten years, and it is gradually gathering to itself a good many of the younger men. Probably its two most distinguished members, wide as the poles in most things though they be, are Lord Morley and W. B. Yates.

Last week the Macmillan Company published a number of new books and a number of revised and enlarged editions of books already established in popular esteem. Percy Gardner's "Principles of Greek Art" is a reworking on a larger scale of "The Grammar of Greek Art." The volume not only sets forth principles but contains chapters dealing with the more important phases and products of Greek art, which are made clearer by the use of more than one hundred carefully chosen illustrations. This house is publishing George Edward Woodberry's "The Flight, and Other Poems." Prof. Woodberry has been for years an influence in American literature. This collection of his finished and thoughtful verse comes in response to a general demand.

Dodd, Mead & Co. published recently four novels—Anna Katharine Green's "Dark Hollow," Carl Werner's "The Law of Life," Margaret de Vere Stackpoole's "Monte Carlo," and H. J. Anderson's "Betty Standish." Carl Werner's verse—especially his poems about children—is deservedly popular, and his little study of child psychology, "Bringing Up the Boy," was well received on its appearance last autumn. "The Law of Life," is his first novel. "Monte Carlo," too, is a first novel. Its author is the wife of Henry de Vere Stackpoole, the well-known novelist. H. J. Anderson is the author of "The Romance of Sandro Botticelli." His new book, "Betty Standish," is a study of the complications caused by the introduction of Oriental ideas into an English home.

Of especial interest to lovers of painting is Hugh Stokes' "Francisco Goya," published by the Putnams. This is a study not only of Goya's work as an artist but of his personality. Francisco Goya Lucientes had as eventful a career as Benvenuto Cellini, Mr. Stokes believes, and he has tried to do full justice to the varied adventures of the painter-satirist. This house has in print a book by one of the most accomplished and sincere poets now writing, Louis V. Ledoux. It is to be called "The Shadow of Aetna." It contains "A Sicilian Idyl," "A Threnody Commemorating the Destruction of Messina by Earthquake," and other poems that have attracted much attention on their appearance in English and American reviews.

The two novels appearing from Charles Scribner's Sons are A. E. W. Mason's "The Witness for the Defence" and Mrs. Belloc Lowndes' "The Lodger." Mr. Mason's new book deals with the conflict between love and ambition; part of the action occurs in England, and the remainder in an Indian jungle. "The Lodger," so far as one can judge from its description by the publishers, is one of those unashamed melodramas which Mrs. Belloc Lowndes writes so well, a stirring tale full of adventure and mystery.

Mr. H. G. Wells has changed his plans for travel. He is no longer going around the world. Instead, he will make flying visits to distant places between the writing of each book. His first journey will be to Russia, where he intends to stop two months. His next will be to India, then to China, but between each voyage of social and political exploration he will return home.

Prof. Charles Mills Gayley of the University of California has written a book called "Beaumont the Dramatist," in which he aims to settle the Beaumont-Fletcher controversy. The Century Company will publish it this month.

ACCIDENTS UNNECESSARY

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle — better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

LOS ANGELES RAILWAY CO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Jan. 3, 1914.

018476 Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Charles H. Mephram, whose post-office address is 306 E. Washington St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 15th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018476, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 13, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said application will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 17th day of March, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Jan. 23, 1914.

013524 Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Elmer M. Smashey, of 1223 8th St., Santa Monica, Cal., who, on July 6th, 1911, made Homestead Entry No. 013524, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 17, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 19, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., San Bernardino Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 12th day of March, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Francis, of Los Angeles, Cal.; C. L. Weiss, Charles Lawrence, Andrew Humphrey, all of Santa Monica, Cal.; J. Fred Vaughn, of Cornell, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

SPINELESS CACTUS FREE

Send \$5.00 for six Luther Burbank Myers, Spineless Cactus and we send free, three fruiting varieties (red, yellow and white). The MYERS—an absolutely guaranteed spineless variety. These nine slabs should produce one hundred and fifty slabs in 12 months. Spineless Cactus—the wonder plant—food for man and beast, a green forage for cows, chickens and hogs, 100 tons to the acre of forage or 5 tons of table fruit. Circular free. Agents wanted.

MYERS CACTUS GARDENS,

Dept. X, 315 So. Hill St.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
We Buy and Sell Real Estate
and do a general Brokerage Business
Rentals and Insurance



353 So. Hill St.

O. E. FARISH, Pres't
GILBERT E. GARDNER, Vice-Pres't
H. STANLEY BENEDICT, Sec'y-Treas.
JONATHAN S. DODGE, Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
November 24, 1913.

015809 Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that John W. A. Orr, whose postoffice address is 214 Grosse Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 19th day of June, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 015809, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 3, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00; the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 7th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 9:15 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Dec. 3, 1913.

020591 Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Fred Lipert, whose post-office address is 2603 Mozart Street, Los Angeles, California, did, on the sixteenth day of October, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020591, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 9, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 28th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Jan. 22, 1914.

019550 Non-Coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Charlotte Estelle Tompkins, whose post-office address is 735 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did on the 28th day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019550, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00 and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 6th day of April, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,
Jan. 22, 1914.

020358 Non-coal.
NOTICE is hereby given that Carl Doid Benz, whose post-office address is 2703 Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal., did on the 22nd day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020358, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 2, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00 and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 7th day of April, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



Stocks & Bonds



In spite of easier money and generally excellent fundamental conditions, as well as the advances in security prices, it is becoming more and more apparent that the local stock market is still technically not in a position for a renewal of activity on a broad scale. The situation is a peculiar one. In the first place, speculative sentiment is not strong in this section; secondly, the advances have not been sufficient to stimulate a good demand for stocks, it being a notorious fact that the public as a whole likes to buy at the top and sell at the bottom; consequently, traders are waiting for higher prices before committing themselves. On the other hand those who purchased stocks on the precipitous declines of last year, are holding out for better prices, before taking profits. As soon as the market makes a further advance it is likely that some of this stock will be forthcoming, also the buying demand will be augmented, and a great deal of activity will consequently prevail.

Nearly all the leading oil stocks have assumed a better position since the first of the year. Several of them have made excellent advances. This week, however, the fit of stagnation promised by the increasing dullness of the previous fortnight, materialized. There has been little to interest even the most optimistic concerning the market. Prices are a shade weaker, as a result of what little activity there has been. Changes are of an unimportant character, however.

Among the leading securities which have shown declines are Amalgamated which is off two points, and Union and Associated which are each down almost a point. West Coast, Western Union and Mexican Petroleum are strong. Maricopa Northern has been the weakest of the low-priced issues, dropping a little more than a point.

Home Telephone preferred in the industrial list is higher, while Los Angeles Investment is about steady at par. In the bank list Security Trust and Savings stock reveals a good tone, and First National is strong. Bonds are firm. Mining stocks have shown a little more activity, but without any important changes.

Caribou Oil Mining, a rather interesting stock, has been listed on the exchange. This issue has been traded in for several years on the San Francisco exchange. The company has lately been quite successful, and is paying dividends at the rate of 2 per cent a month. The quotation at this offering is \$1.10 bid, with no offerings.

Banks and Banking

While the Federal Reserve act was on its way through the senate an amendment was inserted to prevent non-member banks from obtaining the advantages of its rediscount provisions through a member. This amendment was originally worded in such a way that many bankers felt that it would prevent member banks from extending the usual facilities in the way of loans or rediscounts to their correspondent country banks. The theory was advanced that if the national banks generally joined the Federal Reserve system, many of their correspondents who did not become members, would find it necessary to transfer their business, including their deposit accounts,

to state banks or trust companies in this city. Before the bill was passed the amendment was altered in such a way as to remove the fear that it would be so broadly applied, but, meantime, the interior banks had become doubtful if the national banks after joining the system, would be in a position to afford the usual facilities in times of need. To obviate any doubt that might still exist among its correspondents, the Chase National Bank has sent them a letter reading as follows:

Certain enterprising competitors, representing state banking institutions, are circularizing all State banks in the country, soliciting from them accounts which are at present maintained with national banks, upon the ground that the currency acts recently passed by congress will render it impossible or impracticable for state institutions to continue reciprocal relations with any national bank which becomes a member of the federal reserve system. Such contention is not warranted by the terms of the act as we construe it, nor is it warranted by the terms of the act as construed by our superiors at Washington. We admire the business enterprise of our competitors, but we trust no one of the many state institutions which do business with us will be disturbed or think of changing their accounts with us because we are going to join the federal reserve system. We shall be in position to render the same service in the future as in the past to all our patrons, both state and national, and sincerely hope for a continuance of their confidence and business relations.

American branch banks in South America, principally in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso and Lima, are being contemplated by several groups of bankers of the United States, planning a Latin-American extension of their institutions as permitted under the new banking law. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, which is working to aid the proposed extension, is quoted as saying he had information that real progress toward the establishment of South American branches was actually being made and that several groups of bankers proposed to take steps immediately if reports on their investigations were favorable. Latin Americans here and those in close touch with their affairs declare the establishment of North American banks in South America would go further than any other agency in building up trade between the two continents.

First National Bank of New York has made formal application for membership in the federal reserve banking system. The First National is one of the largest banking institutions in the country, and is generally known as George F. Baker's bank. It is believed that when Frank Vanderlip returns from abroad his bank, the City National, will follow the example set by the First.

Stock and Bond Briefs

Investment bankers say that the bond market has fallen into something of its old apathy, not for lack of buying power, but because there has been a scarcity of new offerings to whet the investor's appetite. There is said to be a good demand for bonds at a slight concession from prevailing prices, or for any new issues offered on an attractive basis.

THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and Drama than any similar publication on the coast.

To San Francisco
Oakland-Berkeley



departs

5:15 p.m.
daily

Phone Santa Fe City
Office at 334 So. Spring
Street any time, day or
night — Phones Main
738-60517



CLEARING HOUSE BANKS

NAME.

OFFICERS.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Third and Main

A. J. WATERS, President.
E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and
Profits, \$700,000.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth

W. A. BONYNGE, President.
R. S. HEATON, Cashier.
Capital, \$300,000. Surplus and
Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring

J. M. ELLIOTT, President.
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.
Capital Stock, \$1,250,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$1,625,000.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK
Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,500,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
S. E. Cor. Third and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.
J. H. RAMBOZ, Cashier.
Capital, \$1,000,000.
Surplus and Profits, \$500,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHBURN, President.
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.
Capital, \$500,000.00. Surplus and
Undivided Profits, \$200,000.

Flowers! Flowers! Flowers!

OVIATT FLOWER SHOP

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
WEDDING BOUQUETS
DECORATIONS FOR WEDDINGS,
BANQUETS AND PARTIES
FUNERAL DESIGNS & BOUQUETS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED

602 West Pico Street

We are making the Oviatt Flower Shop headquarters for
good flowers, fine work and reasonable prices.

Free Delivery

Call up "Main 1627"

Hotel del Coronado
CORONADO BEACH, CALIFORNIA
American Plan



M. Maurice and Florence Walton
The Greatest Exponents of Rhythmic
Dancing, Will Give Exhibitions
Afternoons and Evenings
March 2, 3 and 4 in Hotel del
Coronado Ball Room
POLO GAMES
Ninth Annual Polo Tournament
COMMENCES MARCH 1ST
JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager,
Coronado Beach, Cal.
H. F. NORCROSS, L. A. Agent,
334 South Spring Street.

The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California

Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000

GEO. I. COCHRAN, President

GAIL B. JOHNSON, Vice-President

Balance Sheet as of December Thirty-first, Nineteen Hundred Thirteen

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$16,340,427.09	Reserve on Policies	\$25,081,596.33
Amount of Loan does not exceed the Statutory percentage of appraised value.		Claims in Process of Adjustment.....	327,651.49
		Being Claims reported, but of which Proofs have not yet been received, or are incomplete.	
Loans on Approved Collateral.....	1,727,312.32	Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance	155,268.23
Loans to Policyholders.....	5,130,586.93	Reserved for Taxes Payable 1914.....	125,000.00
In no case does amount of Loan exceed the Reserve held by the Company.		All other Liabilities	269,105.74
		Including \$14,031.50 set aside for Medical Fees, and \$121,285.47 for Agents' Commissions in Accident Department.	
Bonds and Stocks Owned.....	3,285,814.50	Total Liabilities, 25,958,621.79	
Being Bonds, \$3,168,314.50, of Municipalities, Railroads and other Quasi-Public Corporations, and Stocks, \$117,500.00, all valued as of Dec. 31, 1913.			
Real Estate Owned.....	1,094,257.41	Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Including Home Office Building.		Surplus Set Aside for Future Dividends to Policyholders.....	1,435,368.79
Interest Due and Accrued.....	378,350.21	Surplus, Unassigned	944,161.41
Outstanding and Deferred Premiums—		Total	
Life Department	568,428.09		\$29,338,151.99
Accident Department	379,017.12		
Net Amount, Reserve charged in Liabilities.			
Cash on Hand	428,754.05		
Including Deposits drawing Interest.			
Other Assets	5,204.27		
Total Admitted Assets			
\$29,338,151.99			

SURPLUS (Assigned and Unassigned) \$2,379,530.20

New Life Business Written, 1913 (Paid-for Basis)\$ 24,088,667.00
 Total Life Business in Force, 1913 (Paid-for Basis) 145,040,193.00
 Total Cash Income, 1913..... 9,079,865.75
 Premium Income Accident Department, 1913 1,944,836.04
 Total Paid Policyholders in 1913..... 3,478,697.78
 Mortality, Actual to Expected 66.47%

Increase in Life Business in Force (Paid-for Basis)\$11,731,179.00
 Increase in Assets 3,095,146.07
 Increase in Cash Income 880,769.19
 Increase in Reserve 2,474,630.65
 Increase in Surplus, Assigned and Unassigned 464,414.22
 Average Rate of Interest Earned on Invested Funds 6.15%

The Pacific Mutual is the largest, oldest and strongest Company doing a Life and Accident Business which has its Home Office west of the Mississippi River.

JOHN NEWTON RUSSELL, JR.
 General Agent, Life Department
 OFFICE:

Home Office Annex Los Angeles, Cal.



Organized 1868

The Pacific Mutual operates in forty-five States, the Territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia.
 It began its business forty-six years ago.

THE McQUISTON COMPANY
 General Agents, Accident Department
 OFFICE:

414 Story Building Los Angeles, Cal.

HOME OFFICE, Sixth and Olive Streets, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Spring Suits Plentiful at Bullock's

—Bullock's Suit Salons, as in past seasons, are ready in ADVANCE of the season with a splendid variety of authentic styles—

—Garments that are distinguished not alone for their newness of design, but for their rich materials and faultless tailoring—even the \$25 suits, of which we have many decidedly novel models, are of strictly high grade fabrics and show the work of master tailors.

Among the \$35 Suits

—Semi-tailored suits, with jaunty hip-length coats—cut-away and novelty cut fronts, sloping longer toward the center of back; notched collars. Some with over-collars of novelty stripe ratine or white pique.

—Some skirts in spiral effect, others in tunic, simulated tunic and peg-top styles.

—As for materials—mannish suitings in hairline and indistinct stripes. Others in smart checks, barred off with bright colors. Others of hard finished serge.

Among the \$39.50 Suits

—Novelty Eton styles, with narrow frills of moire silk around the edge of Eton and at bottom of sleeves. Dainty frills of white net, striped in pastel tones, finish neck and bottom of sleeves. Lined with the new figured silks, toning in with the color of the suits.

—Skirts have simulated tunics, with bands and wide frills of self material.

—The materials: Whipcord in navy, black, French blue, lime green.

—Suits in coatee styles, cut longer in front than in back, and made from novelty wool crepe in navy blue and rose tones. Vests of gold brocade or of bright figured crepe or bengaline.

—Suits that possess a look of grace, individuality, elegance. Values that will greatly increase the popularity of Bullock's Suit Section.

—Third Floor.

